



JACK SMITH

Civil War Collection • London 1950 et seq

Cheape and good

HUSBANDRY

FOR

The well-Ordering of all Beasts and Fowles, and
for the generall Cure of their Diseases.

Containing the Natures, Breeding, Choice, Use, Feeding,
and Curing of the diseases of all manner of Cattell as Horse,
Oxe, Cow, Sheepe, Goats, Swine, and tame Conies.

Shewing further, the whole Art of Riding great Horses, with the
breaking, and ordering of them, and the dieting of the Running,
Hunting, and Ambling Horse, and the manner how
to use them in their travaile.

Also approved Rules for the Cramming, and Fattning of all sorts of
Poultry, and Fowles, both tame, and wild, &c. And diverse good,
and well approved Medicines, for the Cure of all the diseases
in Hawkes, of what kind soever.

Together with the use, and profit of Bees, the making of Fish-
ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish

Gathered together for the generall good and profit of this whole
Realm, by exact & assured experience from English practises, both cer-
tain, easie, and cheap, differing from all former and forraign ex-
periments, which either agreed not with our Climate, or
were too hard to come by, or over-costly, and
to little purpose: all which herein are avoyded,
Newly corrected and enlarged with many ex-
cellent additions, as may appeare
by this marke, &

The seventh Edition.

Printed at London by Bernard Alsop, for Iohn Harrison, and are
to be sold at his shop in Pater-noster-row. 1648.

A WAY TO GET WEALTH:

Containing five Principall Vocations, or Callings,
in which every good Husband, or House-wife may
lawfully imploy themselves.

AS,

- I. *The natures, ordering, curing, breeding, choice, use, and feeding, of all sorts of Cattell, and Fowle, fit for the service of man: As also the riding & dieting Horses, either for Warre or Pleasur.*
- II. *The knowledge, use, and laudable practise of all the recreations meet for a Gentleman.*
- III. *The Office of a Housewife, in Physick, Surgery, extraction of Oiles, Banquets, Cookery, ordering of feasts, preserving of Wine, conceited Secrets, distillations, Perfumes, ordering of Wooll, Hemp, Flax, dying, use of Dayries, Malting, Brewing, Baking, and the profit of Oates.*
- IV. *The enrichment of the Weald in Kent.*
- V. *The Husbanding, & enriching of all sorts of barren grounds, making them equal with the most fruitfull: with the preservation of Swine, and a computation of men, and Cattels labours, &c.*
- VI. *The making of Orchards, Planting and Grafting, the office of Gardening, & the ornaments, with the best Husbanding of Bees.*

The first five bookes gathered by G. M. The last by Master
W. L. for the benefit of great Brittain

The seventh time corrected, and augmented by the Author.

L O N D O N.

Printed by B. A. for Iohn Harison, and are to be sold at his shop
in Pauls-Chnrch yard, 1648.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

And

Most ennobled with all inward and

outward vertues, *Richard Sackville*

Baron of *Buckhurst*, and Earl
of *Dorset*, &c.



Although the monstrous shapes of
books (Right Honourable and best
ennobled Lord) have with their
disguised and unprofitable vi-
sage like faces, half scared even
virtue her self from that ancient defence and
patronage, (which in former ages most nobly shee
employ'd, to preserve them from envy: yet so much
I know the largenesse of your worthy brest is endued
with wisdom, courage, and bounty, that notwithstanding
the vanities of our ignorant writers, you will
be pleased out of your Noble Spirit, favourably to
behold

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

*bold whatsoever shall bring a publike good to our
Countrey, at which end I have onely aymed in this
small booke. In which having run far from the way
or tract of other writers in this nature, yet I doubt
not but your honor shall find my path both more easie
more certain, and more safe then any, nay, by much,
far lesse difficult or dangerous to walke in, I must
confesse, something in this nature I have formerly
published, as namely of the horse onely, with whose
nature and use I have been exercised and acquainted
from my Childhood, and I hope, without boast need
not geeld to any in this Kingdome. Yet in this work,
I hope your Lordship, & al other princely maintai-
ners of that worthy and serviceable beast, shall find,
I have found out, and herein explained a nearer
and more easie course for his preservation, and
health, then hath hitherto been found or practised
by any, but my self onely, whatsoever it is, in all
humbleness I offer it is as a sacrifice of my love
and service to your honour, and will ever whilest
I have breath to be,*

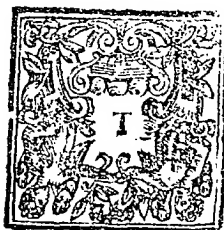
be your honours

in all dutifull service,

G. M.



TO THE COURTEOUS READER.



Here is no Artift or man of induftry
(courteous and Gentle Reader)
which mixeth judgement with his
experience, but findeth in the tra-
vel of his labours better and nearer
courfes to make perfect the beauty
of his work, then were at firft pre-
fented to the eie of his knowledge :

for the mind being pre-occupied and bufied with a ver-
tuous fearch, is ever ready to catch hold of whatfoever
can adorn or illuftrate the excellencie of the thing in
which he is imployed: and hence it hapneth that my
felf having ferioufly beftowed many years to find out
the truth of thefe knowledges, of which I have intrea-
ted in this booke; have now found out the infal-
libile way of curing all difeafes in Cattle, which is by
many degrees more certain, more eafie, leffe difficult,
and without al manner of coft and extraordinary char-
ges, then ever have been published by any home-
born or forraign practifer. Wherein (friendly Rea-
der) thou fhalt find that my whole drift is to help the
needfull in his moft want and extremity. For having
many times in my journeying feene poore and rich
mens Cattell fall fodainly fick, from travelling by the
way, fome drawing in the Plough or draught, and fome



To the Courteous Reader.

upon other employments; I have also beheld those cattell or horse dye, ere they could be brought either to a Smith, or other place where they might receive cure; nay, if with much paines they have been brought to the place of cure, yet have I seen Smiths so unprovided of Apothecary simples, that for want of matter of sixpence, a beast hath dyed worth many Angels. To prevent this, I have found out those certain and approved Cures, wherein if every good horse-lover, or Husbandman, wil but acquaint his knowledge with a few herbs, or common-weeds he shall be sure in every field, pasture, meadow, or Land-furrow; nay, almost by every High-way side, or blind ditch, to find that which shall preserve and keep his horse from all suddain extremities. If thou shalt find benefit, think mine hours not ill wasted; if thou shalt not have occasion to approve them yet give them thy gentle passage to others, and thinke me as I am,

Thy Friend,

G. M.

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**A Short Table expounding all the hard
words in this book,**

A

A *Vripigmentum* or *Orpiment*, is a yellow hard substance to be bought at the *Pothecaries*.

Aristolochia-longa, otherwise called red *Madder*, is an herb growing almost in every field.

Aristolochia-rotunda, is the herb called *Galingale*.

Agrimony or *Egrimony*, is an usuall and known herb.

Anees, *Commin royal*, is an herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-VVilliam*.

Anise, is that hearb which beares *Anise-seeds*.

Auet, of some called *Dill*, is an herb like *Fennell*, only the seeds are broad like *Orenge seeds*.

Agnm-castus, of some called *Tulesaine*, is an herb with reddish leaves, and finewie like *Plantain*.

Egyptiacum, is a reddish *Vnguent* to be bought at the *Pothecaries* and is soveraign for *Fistulaes*.

Assafetida, a stinking strong gum to be bought at the *Pothecaries*.

Adrases, or *Adarces* is that *Salt* which is ingendred on the *Marshes* by the violence of the *Suns* heat after the tid is gone away.

Asterion, is an herb growing amongst stones, as on walls,

A Table of hard words.

walls, or such like, it appeareth by night, it hath yellow flowers like Fox gloves, and the leaves are round and blewish,

Aloes, is a bitter gum to be bought at the Pothe-car-ies.

B

Betin, or *Beets* is an herb with long broad leaves, bindenred and grows in hedge-rows.

Bolarmoniack, is a red hard earthly substance, to bee bought at the Pothe-car-ies, and is of a cold and binding nature.

Broomwort, is an herb with brown coloured leaves, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly grows in woods.

C

Cresses are of two kinds, *Water-Cresses*, and *Land-Cresses*: they have broad smooth leaves, and the first grows in moist places, the latter in gardens, or by high-ways.

Comin, see *Ameos*.

Carthamus is an herb in taste like *Saffron* and is called *bastard-Saffron*, or *mock-Saffron*.

Calamint, is an ordinary hearbe, and groweth by ditches sides by high-ways, and some times in Gardens.

Coriander, is an herb which beareth a round little seed.

Gives, are a small round herb growing in Gardens, like little young *onyons*, or *scallions* not above a weeke old.

D

Diapente, a soveraigne powder made of five equall simples, as *Bay-berries*, *Ivory*, *Aristolochia-rotunda*,
Myrrhe

A Table of hard words.

Myrrhe, and *Gentiana*, may be bought of the Pothe-
cary.

Dettony is an hearb called *Pepper-wort*, or *Horse-radish*,
and groweth in many open fields.

Dragon is an hearb common in every Garden.

E

E *Lecampana* is an herbe of some called *Horse-helme*,
and grows almost in every field, and every Gar-
den.

Eye-bright is an herb growing in every Meadow.

F

F *Ennegreeke* is an herbe which hath a long slender
trayling stalk, hollow within, and sown in Gardens,
but easiest to be had at the Apothecaries.

Ferneosmund is an herbe of some called *Water-fern*, hath
a triangular stalk, and is like *Polipody*, and it growes in
Bogs and hollow grounds.

G

G *Alingale*, see *Aristolochia-rotunda*.

H

H *Horse-mint* is an herb that growes by water sides,
and is called *Water-mint*, or *Brook-mint*.

Horse-helme, see *Elecampana*.

Houfe-leck is a weed which growes upon the tops of
houses that are thatcht, and are like unto a small *Harti-
choke*.

Herbe-Robert hath leaves like *Herb-Bennet*, and small
flowers of a purple colour, and growes in most com-
mon fields and gardens.

I

I *Vory* is the shavings of the *Elephants* tooth, or the
old *Harts* or *Stags* horne, being the smooth white
thereof,

A Table for hard words.

K

K *Not-grasse* is a long round weed, with little round smooth leaves, and the stalke very knotty and rough, winding and wreathing one seame into another very confusedly, and groweth for the most part in very moyst places.

L

L *Ettice* is a common sallet herb in every garden.

Lollium is that weed which we call *Cockell*, and groweth amongst the corn in every field.

Liverwort is a common herb in every garden.

M

M *Ayth* is a weed that grows amongst corn, and is called of some *Hogs-fennel*.

Myrrhe is a gumme to be bought at the Potheccaries.

Man-drag is an herbe which growes in gardens, and beareth certain yellow Apples, from whence the Potheccaries draw a soveraign oyl for broken bones.

N

N *Eepe*, see *Calamint*.

O

O *Riganum* is an hearb called *Wild-Marjoram*, and growes both in open fields, or in low copses.

Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer.

Opoponax, a drug usuall to be bought at the Potheccaries.

P

P *Pitch of Burgundy* is *Rossen*, and the blacker the better.

Plantaine is a fat leafe and sinewie, growing close

A Table of hard words.

to the ground, and is called Whay-bred leafe.

Plioll-royall is an hearb that groweth both in fields and gardens, and is best when it flowreth.

Fatch-grease is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoormakers threads.

Q^Q *Quinque folio*, of some called *Cinque-foyle*, is that herb which is called *Five-leaved grasse*.

R^R *Red-Oaker* is a hard red stone which we call *raddle*, *Orell*, *Marking-stone*.

S^S *Slendine*, or *Tetterwort*, is a weed growing in the bottom of hedges which being broke, a yelow juice will drop and runne out of it.

Sherwit is an herb with many small leaues, and groweth most in gardens.

Stutwort is an herb which grows in wooddy places, and is called *Wood Sorrell*.

Sanguis Draconis is a hard red gum to be bought at the Potheccaries.

Sperma-Cala is the seed of the *whale*, excellent for inward bruises and to be bought at the Potheccaries.

Stonecrop is a greene weede growing on the tops of walles.

Salarmoniacke is a drug to be bought at the Potheccaries.

T^T *Vffilaginix* is that weed which we call *Colts-foot*.
Triapharmacum a composition made of three simples, and to be bought at the Potheccaries.

Turn-merick is a yellow Simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the Potheccaries.

Verdt

A Table of hard words.

V *Erds-grease* is a greene fatty gumme drawn from Copper: and is to be bought at the Potheccaries.

W *Ood-rose*, or *Wild Eglantine*, is that small thin flower which growes upon Bryars in Woods or Hedges.

Y *Arrow* is an herb called the *water-violet*, & grows in Lakes or Marsh grounds.

FINIS.



The Division of the titles intreated
of in these Bookes following-

- F**irst, of the *Horse*, his Nature, Diseases, and Cures; with the whole Art of Riding, and ordering all sorts of *Horses*, from fol. 1. to 88.
2. Of the *Bull*, *Cow*, *Calf*, or *Oxe*, their breeding, feeding and curing. from fol. 88. to 107.
3. Of *Sheepe*, their choice, use, shape, infirmities, and preservation. from fol. 107. to 120.
4. Of *Goates*, their nature, shape or dering, and curing, from fol. 121. to 126.
5. Of *Swine*, their choice, breeding, curing, and feeding, in either *Champion* or *Wood-countries*, from fol. 126. to 138.
6. Of tame *Conies*, from fol. 138. to 144.
7. Of *Poultre* their ordering, fattening, cramming, and curing all the diseases to them incident from fol 144. to 163.
8. Of *Hawkes*, either short-winged or long-winged: the generall cures for their diseases and infirmities. from fol. 164. to 176.

A Table for hard words.

9. Of *Bees*, their ordering, profit, and preservation,
from fol. 177. to 183.
10. Of *Fishing*, and making *Fish-ponds*, from fol. 138.
to the end.

Published by Authority.





THE GENERALL CURE AND
Ordering of all Horses: As also the whole Art of
Riding great Horses, with the breeding, breaking and
ordering of them: Together with the manner how
to use the Running, Plucking and smiting horse,
before, in, and after their Travaile.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Horse in generall his choise for every severall use,
his ordering, Dyet, and best preservation for health,
both in Travaile, and in rest.*



THE full scope and purpose of this
work, is in few, plain, and most un-
doubted true words, to shew the
Cure of all manner of diseases be-
longing to all manner of necessary
Cattell, nourished and preserved
for the use of man, making by
way of demonstration for easie
and plaine a passage, to the understanding and ac-
complishment of the same, that not the simplest,
which hath priviledge to be esteemed no Idiot; nor
the poorest, if he can make two shillings, but shall
both understand how to profit himselfe by the Book,
and

and at the dearest rate purchase all the receipts and simples declared in the whole Volume. For in sober truth this book is fit for every Gentleman, Husbandman & goodmans pocket, being a memory which a man carrying about him wil when it is cald to account, give a man full satisfaction whether it be in the field in the town, or any other place where a man is most unprovided.

Nature of
Horses.

And now forasmuch as the Horse of all Creatures is the noblest, strongest, & aptest to do a man the best & worthiest services, both in Peace and War, I thinke it not amisse first to begin with him. Therefore of his nature in generall: he is valiant, strong & nimble, & above all other beasts most apt & able to indure the extreme labours the moist quality of his composition bein such that neither extream heat doth dry up his strength, nor the violence of cold freez, the warm temper of his moving spirits, but that where there is any temperate government, there he with standeth all effects of sickness with an uncontroled constancy. He is most gentle and loving to the man, apt to be taught, and not forgetfull when an impression is fixed in his brain. He is watchful above all other beasts, and wil indure his labour with the most emptiest stomacke; he is naturally given to much cleanliness, is of an excellent scent, & offended with nothing so much as evill favours.

The choice of
Horses, and
their shapes.

Now for the choice of the best Horse, it is divers according to the use for which you will employ him. If therefore you would have a Horse for the Wars you shal chuse him that is of a good tall stature, with a comely lean head, an out swelling fore-head, a large sparkling eye, the white whereof is covered with the eyebrows, and not at all discerned, or if at all, yet the least is best, a small thinne ear short and pricking; if it be long, well carried

carried, and ever moving, it is tolerable; but if dull or hanging, most hatefull: a deep neck, large crest, broad breast, bending ribs, broad & straight chine, round and full buttock, with his huckle-bones hid, a tayle high and broad, set on neither too thick, nor too thin; for too much hair shews sloath, & too little too much choller and heat: a full swelling thigh, a broad, flat, and leane leg, short pastern'd, strong joyned, and hollow bones, of which the long is best, if they be not wrier'd, and the broad round the worst.

The best Colours are Browne-bay, Dapple-gray, Colours of Roand, Bright-bay, Black, with a white neere foot be- Horses, hind, white far-foot before, white rache, or white star, Chesse-nut or Sorrel, with any of those marks, or Dun with a black list: And of these Horses, for the Warres, the Courser of *Naples* is accounted the best, the *Almain*, the *Sardinian*, or the *French*.

If you will chuse a Horse for a Princes Seat, any su- Horses for a pream Magistrate, or for any great Lady of State, or Princes Seat, woman of eminence, you shal chuse him that is of the finest shape, the best reyn, who naturally bears his head in the best place, without the help of the mans hand, that is of nimblest and easiest pace, gentle to get upon, bold without making affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the company of other horses: his colour would ever be milk white, with red frayns, or without, or else fair dapple-gray, with white maine, and white tayle: And of these the English is best, then the *Hungarian*, the *Swethland*, the *Poland*, the *Irish*.

If you wil chuse a horse only for travel, ever the bet- Horses for ter shape, the better hope, especially look that his head travaille, be lean, eyes swelling ourward, his necke well risen, his chine wel risen, his joyns very strong; but above all, his

patterns short and straight, without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough Hoves: let him be of temperate nature, neither too furious, nor too dull, willing to go without forcing, and not desirous to run when there is no occasion.

Hunting horse

If you will chuse a horse for hunting, let his shape in general be strong, and wel knit together, making equal proportions; for as unequal shapes shew weaknesse, so equal members assure strength & endurance. Your unequal shapes are a great head to a little neck, a big body to a thin buttock, a large limbe to a little foot, or any of these contraries, or where any member suits not with the whole proportion of the body, or with any limbe next adjoyning. Above all, let your hunting horse have a large lean head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big wessand, and the wind-pipe straight, loose, well covered, and not bent in the pride of his Reining: The English horse bastardized with any of the former Races first spoke of, is of all the best.

Running horse

If you chuse a horse for running, let him have all the finest shape that may be; but above all things, let him be nimble, quick & fiery, apt to fly with the least motion: long shapes are sufferable, for though they shew weaknesse, yet they assure suddē speed. And the best Horse for this use, is the *Arabian, Barbary*, or his bastard. Jennets are good, but the Turks are better.

Coach horses.

If you wil chuse a horse for the Coach, which is called the swift draught, let his shape be tall, broad, & well furnished, not grosse with much flesh, but with the bigness of his bones; especially look he have a strong neck, a broad breast, a large chine, sound clean limbs, & tough hoves: & for this purpose, your large English Geldings are best, your Flemish Mares next, and your strong
ston'd

ston'd Horses tollerable, *Flemish* or *Frisons*.

* If you wil chuse a Horse for portage, that is, for the *Pack-horses*, Pack or Hampers, chuse him that is exceeding strong of Body and Limbes, but not tall, with a broad Backe, out-ribs, full shoulders, and thicke withers; for if he be thin in that part, you shall hardly keepe his Back from galling: be sure that he take a strong stride with his feet, for their pace being neither trot nor amble, but only a foot pace, he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease, and rids his ground fastest.

Lastly, if you wil chuse a horse for the Cart or plough *Catt-horses*, which is the slow draught, chuse him that is of most ordinary height, for *horses* in the cart unequally sorted, never draw at ease, but the tall hang up the low horse. Let them be of good strong portion, big breasted, large bodied, & strong limb'd, by nature rather inclin'd to crave the whip, then to draw more then is needful. And for this purpose, Mares are most profitable; for besides the effecting of your work, they yeerly bring you forth increase: therefore, if you furnish your draught with Mares to breed, observe in any wise, to have them faire *Of Mares* fore-handed, that is, good head, neck, breast & shoulders; for the rest it is not so regardful, only let her body be large; for the bigger room a Foal hath in the dams belly, the fairer are his members. And above all things, observe never to put your draught beasts to the saddle for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their Labour.

Now for the ordering of these severall *horses*: first for the Horse for service, during the time of his teaching, which is out of the wars, you shal keep him high and lustily; his food, no straw, but good hay, his provender clean dry oats, or two parts oats, & one part beanes or

Pease, wel dried & hard, the quantity of half a peck at a watering, morning, noon, & evening, is sufficient.

In his days of rest, you shal dresse him betwixt five & six in the morning, water betwixt seven and eight, and feed from nine till after eleven: in the afternoone you shal dresse betwixt three and four, water betwixt four and five, and give provender till six, then litter at eight, and give food for all night. The night before he is ridden, you shal at nine of the clock at night take away his hay from him; at 4. of the clock in the morning give him a handful or two of oates, which being eaten, turne him upon his snaffle, rub all his body and legges over with dry cloaths, then saddle him, and make him fit for his exercise. Soon as he is cal'd for to be ridden, wash his bit in faire water, and put it into his mouth with all other things necessary, draw up his girths, and see that no buckles hurt him: then lead him forth, and as soone as he hath been ridden, all sweating as he is, lead him into the stable; and first rub him quickly over with dry wipps, then take off his saddle, and having rub'd him all over with dry cloaths, put on his housing cloth, then set on the saddle again, and girt it: then lead him forth, and walk him up and down in gentle manner an houre or more, till he be cold; then set him up, and after two or three hours fasting, turn him to his meat: then in the afternoon curb, rub, and dresse him, then water him, and order him as is aforesaid.

For ordering of the horse for a Prince, or great Ladies seat, let it be in his time of rest, like unto the horse for service: and in his time of labor like the travailling horse, as shall be shewed instantly: only because he is to be more choisely kept, I mean in the beautifullest manner, his coat lying smooth, and shining, and his whole body without any

staine.

stain or ill-favourednesse; you shall ever when he hath been ridden, and cometh in much sweating, presently have him into the stable, and first rub him downe with clean wipps, then taking off his saddle, with a sword-blade whose edge is rebated; you shal stroake his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth that can be gotten out; *then cloath him up, and set on the saddle, and walke him forth as aforesaid.* After, order and dyer him as you doe other travailling Horses: dry Oates is his best provender, if he be fat and full; and Oates and Beans if he be poor, or subject to lose his flesh quickly.

For your travailling Horse, you shal feed him with the finest Hay in the winter, and the sweetest grasse in Summer: His Provender would be dry Oates, Beanes, Pease or bread, according to his stomach: in the time of rest, half a pecke at a watering is sufficient, in the time of his labour, as much as he will eate with a good stomach. When you travaile him, water two houres before you ride, then rub, dresse, and lastly feed, then bridle up, and let him stand an hour before you take his back. Travaile moderatly in the morning, till his wind be rack'd, and his limbes warmed, then after do as your affairs require. Be sure at night to water your horse two miles before you come to your journies end, then the warmer you bring him to his Inne, the better: walke not, nor wash not at all, the one doth beget colds, the other foundring in the feet or body: but set him up warme, well stopt, & soundly rub'd with clean litter. Give no meat whilest the outward parts of your Horse are hot or wet with sweat, as the ear-roots, the flankes, the necke, or under his chaps: but being dry, rubbe and feed him according to the goodnesse of his

Ordering of
travailing hor
ses.

stomacke, Change of food begetteth a stomack, so doth the washing of the tongue or nostrils with vinegar, wine and salt, or warm urine. Stop not your horses fore-feet with Cowes dung, til he be sufficiently cold, and that the blood and humours which were dispersed, be settled into their proper places. Looke well to his backe, that the saddle hurt not, to the girths that they gal not, and to his shooes, that they be large, fast and easie.

Ordering of hunting-horses For the ordering of your Hunting-horse, let him in the time of his rest have al the quietness that may be, much Litter, much Meate, and much dressing: water ever by him, and leave him to sleep as long as he pleaseth. Keep him to dung rather soft then hard, and looke that it be wel coloured and bright, for darknesse shewes grease, and rednesse inward heating. Let exercises and marshes of sweet Mault after be his usuall scourings, & let bread of cleane beanes, or Beanes and Wheat equally mixt, be his best food, & Beans & Oats the most oadinary,

Ordering of running-horses For the ordering of your running-horse, let him have no more meate then to suffice nature, drink once in foure and twenty hours, & dressing every day once at noone onely. Let him have much moderate exercise, as morning and evening aytings, or the fetching of his Water, and know no violence but in his courses onely. Let him stand dark and warm, have many cloathes, and much Litter, being wheat straw only. If he be very fat, scour oft: if of reasonable state scour seldome: if leane, then scour but with a sweet mash onely. Be sure your horse be empty before he course and let his food be the finest, lightest and quickest of digestion that may be: the sweats are more wholsome that are given abroad, and the cooling most natural which is given before he come into the stable. Keepe his limbes with coole ointments, and

and by no means let any hot spices come in his body : if he grow dry inwardly, wash't meat is very wholsom. If he grow loose, then give him straw in more abundance. Burning of sweet perfume in the stable is wholsome; & any thing you either do about your horse, or give unto your horse the more neat cleanly and sweet that it is, the better it nourisheth.

Ordering of
Coach-horses

For ordering the Coach-horse, let him have good dressing twice a day, Hay and Provender his belly full and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot chuse but prosper. Let him be walk't and washt after travaile, for by reason of their many occasions to stand stil they must be inur'd to all hardnesse, though it be much unwholsome. Their best food is sweet Hay, and wel dried Beanes and Oates, or Beane-bred : Looke well to the strength of their shooes, and the galling of their harness. Keepe their legges cleane, especially about the hinder, fetlocks, and when they are in the house, let them stand warmly cloathed.

For the ordering of the Pack-horse, or the Cart-horse they need no washing, walking or hours of fasting; only dresse them well, look to their shooes and backes, and then fill their bellies, and they will do their labour. Their best food is sweet Hay, Chaffe, or Pease or oat-hulls and Pease, or chopt straw, and Peate mixt together once a weeke to give them warme Graines and Salt is not amisse, for their Labour will prevent the breeding of worms, or such like mischiets.

Ordering of
the Pack and
Cart-horse,

Now for the generall preservation of horses health, it is good whilst a horse is in youth & strength, to let him blood twice in the year, that is, beginning of the Spring and beginning of the Fall, when you may best afford him a weeks rest. After you have let him blood two daies af-

For the preser-
vation of all
Horses,

ter give him a comfortable drench, as two spoonfulls of *Diapente*, or such like, which is called *horse Meibridate* in a quart of strong Ale. Use oft to perfume his Head with Frankincense, & in the heat of Summer use oft to swimme him. Let a fat Horse drink oft, and a little at once, and a lean Horse whensoever he hath appetite. Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheereth every member. Be sure to let your Horse eat grasse once in a yeer, for that cooleth the bloud, scours away grosse humors, & gives great strength and nourishment to the Body. If notwithstanding all these principles, your Horse fall into sicknesse and disease; then looke into the Chapters following, and you shal find the truest, best approved, and the most familiar medicines for all manner of infirmities, that ever were knowne or published, except my Master-piece.

CHAP. 2.

Of riding in general, and of the particular knowledges belonging to the Art of riding of a great Horse, or Horse for service or pleasure.

HAVING spoken something already of horses, it now followes we say something of the commendable exercise of riding great horses, which in the very action it self speaketh Gentlemen to all that are performers or doers of the same. And though our English Gentry from a sloath in their industry, aym for the most part at no more skil, then the riding of a ridden and perfect Horse, which is but only the setting forth of another mans vertue, and thereby making themselves richer in discourse then action: yet our English Husbandman, or good man, whom I seek to make exact and perfect in
all

all things, ſhal not onely recreate himſelf by riding the horſes whom the other men have made perfect, but ſhal by his own praſtiſe bring his horſe from utter ignorance to the beſt ſkill that can be deſired in his motions wherein he ſhall find a twofold pleaſure, the one, an excellent contentment to his mind, that he can perform ſo worthy an action, without the chargeable aſſiſtance of others, and the other a healthfull ſupport to his body, when by ſuch recreation his ſpirits & inward faculties are revived and inflamed.

The pleaſure
of Riding.

But now me thinks, I hear ſome ſay, that I have utterly taken away the tune of this ſtring, I have ſtricken ſo oft upon it, and that indeed there can be no delight where there is no variation: and that ſurely I cannot vary any more upon this plaine ſong, but the World, will find diſcord either in this, or my former deſcants. But let them not deceive themſelves for my building ſtandeth on a firm rock, and I know both ſhal be worthily juſtifiable: onely this I muſt informe all men, that in times paſt long ſince when our firſt rules of Horſemanſhip were given unto us, our Maſters were not ſo kill full in the abilities of horſes performances as we are, but meaſured them by the proportions of their own weaker natures, and thence became ſo too much tender over them, that they neither reſpected the greatneſſe of their owne labours, nor the length of time before they aſſumed to their deſires, ſo in the end they might aſpire to their wiſhes with ſafety and full ſatiſfaction: whence it came to paſſ that in thoſe times, & even now in theſe chiefly amongſt thoſe which are meere riders, and no Keepers there is no leſſe time allowed to the making up of a perfect horſe, then two yeares, when we know, and my ſelf from experience can juſtifie the ſame that if the

The Riders
Apology.

Rider

Rider can keepe as wel as Ride, that is, give as well directions for the preservation of a horses health, and the avoidance of Sorranes and sickness, as put in practise artfully every violence to be used in his Lessons, he may very well make up a perfect horse in three moneths, fit either for pleasure or battaile, which is the full scope & end of this Treatise: wherein I would not have any man expect either new Rules, or contradiction of any already set down by men of practise and knowledge in the Art, but onely a straightning or drawing of them together into a much narrower compass, giving satisfaction to our desires and finishing up our worke with speed, which before was almost lost or neglected, with the length of our labours, as you shall fully perceive by this discourse which followeth.

The taming of
young Colt,

First then to speak of the taming of a yong colt, which is as it were the preface or introduction to the art of riding, you shall after he hath beene in the house a week or a fortnight, and is familiar with the man and will withal patiently indure currying, Combing, Rubbing, clawing and handling in every part and member of his body, without any shew of rebellion or knavishnesse, which you shal compassse by all gentle and easie means doing nothing about him suddainly or rashly, but with leisure and moderation: then you shall offer him a saddle, which you shal set in the manger before him, that he may smel to it & looke upon it, & you shal gingle the girths and stirrops about his ears, to make him carelessse of the noise, then withal gentlenesse, after you have rub'd his sides therewithal, you shal set it on his back, and gird it gently on, and then place his Crooper with al ease; which done, you shal take a sweet watering trench, washt, and annoynted with honey and salt
and

His saddling &
bridling,

and put it into his mouth, placing it to hang directly about his tush, and as it were a little leaning thereupon: this you shall doe in the morning as soon as you have dressed him, and then thus saddled and bridled, you shall lead him forth, and water him in your hand abroad: then bringing him in, and after he hath stood a little reined upon his trench an hour or more, take away the bridle and saddle, and let him go to his meat till the Evening: then lead him forth (as before) with the saddle to the water, then when he is set up, gently take off his saddle, and cherish him, and then dresse him, and cloath him up for all night.

The next day saddle and bridle him as before said, & The first back ing. put on him a strong mussole of writhen Iron, or a sharp Cavezan & Martingal, which you shall buckle at such length that he may no more but feel it when he jnrketh up his head, and then lead him forth into some new plowed field, or soft ground; and there, after you have made him trot a good space about you in your hand, & thereby taken away from him all his wantonnesse, and knavish distractions, you shall offer your foot to the stirrop; at which if he shew any distaste, either in body or countenance, you shall then course him about again: then offer again, and with leisure rise half way up, and go down again: at which if he shrink, correct him as before, but if he take it patiently, then cherish him, and so mount into the Saddle, which done, after cherishing, light downe againe, and give him bread or grasse to eat: then looke that your girths be wel girted and streight: that the crooper be strong & of just length, that the bridle hang even, & in his due place without inward or outward offence, that your stirrops be fit and generally all things without offence either to
your

your self or to the baest, & then as before, mount his back, seat your self just and even in the saddle, make the reynes of your bridle of equal length, carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand, the point either directly upright, or thwarted toward your left shoulder: Then having cherisht him, let the Groom which before led him, having his hand on the chaff halter, lead him forward a dozen or twenty paces, then gently straying your hand, with the help of the footman make him stand still, then cherish him, and leade him forward again, and do this five or six times one after another, till by continuall use you make him of your own accord (without the footmans help) by giving your body, and thrusting your legs forward, goe forward, which as soon as he doth, you shall stay him, and cherish him, and then sitting on his backe, let your footman lead him home, and bring him to the blocke, where after you have cherisht him, you shall gently alight, & cause him to be led up, & wel drest & meated. The next day you shal bring him forth as before, and in all points, take his back, as afore said, & so by the help of the footman trot him fore-right half a mile at least; then let the footman lay off his hand, & walk by him, till you have of your selfe trotted him forth another half mile, then cherish him, and make the footman give him some grasse or bread to eat, & then taking a large compasse, trot him home, and bring him to the block as before, and there alight, and so set him up.

The 3^d. day let your footman light upon some spare Jade, & then bringing your Colt to the block, take his back gently, and after you have cherisht him, the other riding before you, follow him forth-right a mile, ever & anone at the end of twenty or thirty score, stopping the

the Colt gently, cherishing him, and making him yeeld and go back a step or two, & then putting him forward again, till he be so perfect, that with the least motion he will go forward, stop, and retire, which will be effected in two days more: in which space, if he chance at any time to strike or rebel, you shall make him which rides before you take the spare reyn, and lead him forward, whilst you give him two or three good lashes under the belly, & then being in his way, take the spare reyn to your self again: and thus you shal doe, till all faults be amended: then you shall spare your horseman, or guide, and only by your selfe for three or four dayes: more trot him every morning and afternoone, at least a mile or two forward, using him only to stop and retire, and bringing him home a contrary way to that you went forth, till he be so perfect and willing, that he will take his way how or in what manner your self pleaseth, ever observing to mount and dismount at the blocke only, except some special occasion constrain you to the contrary.

¶ This you may very well bring to passe the first week of the Horses riding.

As soon as you see your Horse will receive you to his backe, trot forth-right, stop and retire, and doe all this with great patience and obedience, you shal then call into your mind the three maine points of a Horsemans knowledge, which are helpes, corrections, and cherishings: and for helpes, they consist in these: First, the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying *Via, hom, hey*, and such like, adde a spirit and liveliness to this Horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions: then the bridle, which restrained, or at liberty, helpes him how to do, and shewes which way to do.

The three
main points
of a horse-
mans skill.

Then

then the Rod which being onely shewed, is a help to direct being only moved, helps the quicknesse and nimblenesse of the motion; and being gently toucht withal, helps the loftinesse of a horses salts and leaps, and makes him as it were gather all his strength into one point; and lastly, the calves of the Legges, stirrop leathers, and stirrops, which moved by the horses side, helps him to nimblenesse, swiftnesse, and readinesse in turning. Some to these helps adde the helpe of the Spur, chiefly in high salts or boundings, but it must be done in a iust and true time and with such gentle bitterness that the horse may understand it for a help or else he will take distast, and finding it savour like correction, in stead of bettering his doings, do with more disorder, as to spraule with his forefeet in advancing, to yerk out with one or both his hinder feet in the corveit or bounding, shaking of his head, and such like, as will appear in practise.

Of Corrections
and which
they be.

Now of Corrections the most principle is the Spur, which must not at any time be given triflingly, or itchingly, but soundly and sharply, as oft as iust occasion shall require: then the Rod, which upon disorder sloth, or miscarriage of the members, must be given also soundly then the voice which being delivered sharply and roughly, as *ha villaine, carriero, diablo*, and such like threatnings, terrified the horse, and maketh him afraid to disobey; and lastly the bridle, which now and then stricken with a hard choke in his mouth, reformeth many vices and distemperatures of his head: yet this last must be done seldome, and with great discretion, for to mrke a custome thereof, is the ready way to spoile a horses mouth.

Of cherishing

Now of cherishings there are generally in use but three

three, as firſt the voice, which being delivered ſmoothly and lovingly, as crying *hollo, ſo boy, there boy there*, & ſuch like, gives the horſe both a cheerfulneſſe of ſpirit, & a knowledge that he hath done well; then the hand, by clapping him gently on the neck or buttock, or giving him graſſe or other food, to eat after he hath pleaſed you: and laſtly, the bigge end of the Rod, by rubbing him therewith upon the withers or maine, which is very pleaſing and delightfull to the horſe.

Now after theſe ordinary and actuall helps, corrections and cheriſhings, you ſhall have reſpect to the Muſ-
 role, or Cavezan and Martingale, which carry in them all the three former both ſeverall and unite; for it is firſt an eſpecial help and guide to every well-diſpoſed horſe, for ſetting of his head in a true place forming of his Reine, and making him appear comely and gallant in the eyes of the beholders; then it is a ſharp correction when a horſe yerkerh out his noſe, or diſordereth his head any way, or ſtricketh to plunge or runne away with his Rider: And laſtly, it is a great cheriſhing unto the Beaſt, when he yeeldeth his head to your hand, by ſhrinking from his face, and ſo leaving any more to torment him, but when he offendeth: whence it comes that more from this then any thing elſe, the Horſe firſt gaineth the knowledge of his Maſters will, and is deſirous to perform it: therefore you ſhal be very carefull to the placing of this upon the Horſe; as firſt, that it hang ſome-what low, and reſt upon the tender Griſſell of the Horſes noſe, whereby the correction may be the ſharper when occaſion requires it; then that it be looſe and not ſtraight whereby the horſe may feele upon the yeelding in of his head, how the offence goeth from him, and ſo know that onely his owne diſorder is
 D his

Of the Muſ-
 role and
 Martingale.

his own punishment. Lastly he shal be careful to note how he winneth the Horses Head, and by those degrees to draw his Martingale straiter and straiter, so as the Horse may ever have a gentle feeling of the same, and no more, till his Head and Reine be brought to that perfection that you desire, and then there to stay, and keepe the Martingale constantly in that place only, which you shal performe in those few days which you trot your Horse forth-right, being before you bring him to any Lesson, more then the knowledge of your self, and how to receive you to his backe, and trot forth obediently with you.

Of treading
the large-ring

Choice of
ground.

When your Horse is brought unto some certainty of Rein, wil trot forth-right with you at your pleasure, & by your former exercise therein is brought to breath & delight in his travel, *which will grow and encrease upon him, as you grow and increase in your labour,* then you shal bring him to the treading forth of the large Rings in this manner: *First, if he be of heavy and sluggish nature, sloathfull and dull, and albeit he have strength and sufficiency of body, yet you find him slovenly and unapt, then you shall trot him into some new plowed field, soft and deepe: But if he be of quicke and of fiery spirit, apt, nimble, and ready to learn, then you shall trot him into some sandy or gravelly place, where is strong and firme foothold, and there you shall marke out a spacious large Ring, at least threescore or fourescore paces in compasse, and having walked him sixe or seven times about the same on your right hand, you shal then by a little straitning of your right Reine, and laying the calfe of your left Legge to his side, make a halfe circle within your Ring upon your right hand, downe to the center or mid-point thereof, and then by straitning your left*

left Reine a little, and laying the calfe of your right leg to his side, making another half circle to your left hand from the center to the outmost Verge, with two halfe circles contrary turned, will make a perfect Roman S. within the Ring; then keeping your first large circumference, walke your horse about on your left hand, as oft as you did on your Right, and then change within your Ring as you did before to your right hand again, & then trot him first on the right hand, then on the left, so long as you shall think convenient. And although our ancient Masters in this *Art* have prescribed unto us certain numbers of Ring-turnes, and how oft it is meet to goe about on either hand, as if all horses were of one even ability, yet I would wish you to neglect those Rules, & only to practise your horse in this Lesson, according to his strength of his body, sometimes applying him therein an hour, sometimes two. & sometimes three, more or less according to your discretion: for the space of time can neither bring wearinesse nor tiring: and for your change of hands, you shal do it as oft as shal seem best to your self, being ever very carefull to give him the most exercise and that hand, on which he is ever most unwillingest to go: and in this lesson be careful also that he do it cheerfully, lustily, nimbly, quickning and inflaming his spirits by all the means possible, and when you find that he wil trot his large rings perfectly, which wil questionless be in less then a weeks space, being wel applied therein, for you must not foreflow any morning except the Sabboth day, hardly any after-noon: also if you find him sloathful and heavy, for there is no greater hinderance then the Riders too much tendernes, nor no greater furtherance then a continual moderate exercise therefore as I said, when he will trot his Rings wel, then

Of galloping
large Rings.

in the same manner, & with the same changes, you shall make him gallop the same Rings, which he shall do also with great dexterity, lightnesse, and much nimblenesse, without losing the least part or grace of his best reign, nay so carefull you shall be thereof, that in his galloping, you shall, as it were gather his body together, & make his Reine rather better then it was, and make him take up his feet so truly and losily, that not any eye may see or perceive a falshood in his stroke, but that his inward feet play before his outward, & each of a side follow the other so directly, that his gallop may appear as the best grace of all his motions: neither shall you enter him into this lesson rashly & hastily, but soberly & with discretion, making him first gallop a quarter of the ring, then half, then three parts, and lastly the whole Ring: neither shall you force him in to his gallop with violence or the sharpness of spurs, but with spirit & mettall, making him by the lightnes and cheerfulness of your own body, passe of his own accord into his gallop, and especially in his changes, where you may let him feel your Leg, and shew him your rod on the contrary side: and herem is to be noted, that continually those changes (in as much as they are made in a much straiter compasse) must be done ever with great quicknesse, and more stirring nimblenesse then intire Lesson.

His pes in the
large-ring
turnes,

Now for the helps necessary in these large ring-turns, they consist generally in the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Calves* of your *Legs*, and the *Bridle*; in the *voice* by quickning him up, and reviving his spirits when he growes slothful, with these words, *How*, *hey*, or *via*: In the *Rod*, by shewing it him on the contrary side, or laying it on the contrary shoulder, and sometimes by shaking it over his Head, (which is a kind of threatening) chiefly when you make
your

your changes. In the calves of your legs, when you clap them hard to the contrary side, to which he turneth, or by springing and jerking your legs forward, hard upon your stirrup-leathers, which wil quicken him, and make him gather up his limbes better than the spur by many degrees: and lastly in the *Bridle*, by drawing it in a little straiter, and holding it with some more constancy when pou put any of your former helps in use, or doe any thing with more life or courage, for that maketh him draw his limbes together, and to straiten his rings with gracely comelineffe.

For the corrections in these large rings they be di-
 vers, as namely, the *Bridle*, the *Spur*, and the *Rod*,
 and sometimes the *voice*, yet that but seldome: for the
 bridle: you shal correct your horse therewith if he carry
 head or chaps awry, make as it were mowes and ill-fa-
 voured countenances, giving him now and then a little
 checke in the mouth, and awakning him from such for-
 getful passions, or now and then drawing the trench ro
 and fro in his mouth, which wil reform the error then
 the spur which must be laid sharp and hard to his sides
 when you find your helps wil do no good, but that
 his sloth rather more and more increaseth, or when hee
 presseth and hangeth hard upon your hand, or looseth
 the touch of his reine, or such like *vices*: for the rod,
 when you find that hee neglecteth the shewing, or shat-
 king of it, or when he disordereth any of his hinder parts
 and wil not gather them up comely together, then you
 shal therewith give him a sound lash or two under the
 belly, or over the contrary shoulder, and to any of these
 former corections, you shal ever accompany the threat-
 ning of your voice, when the fault is to much foule, and
 no otherwise, because there should be ever an entire love

corrections in
 rec ring-tutur

betwixt the horse and the Horse-man which continuall chiding wil either take away, or at least root, out the apprehension thereof.

*Cherishing in
the ring
turnes.*

Now for your cherishings, they are those which I formerly spake of; only they must be used at no time but when your horse doth wel, & hath pleased your mind, both with his cunning & tractableness: & although the time for the same be when he hath finish'd his lessons, yet there is a secret pleasing & cherishing of a horse with the bridle, which must be exercised in the doing of his lessons, & that is the sweetning of his mouth. by a little, ceasing of your bridle hand, & gently drawing it up back again, letting it come & go with such an unperceiving motion that none but the beast may know it.

*Of stopping
and giving
back.*

When your horse can trot & gallop these large rings with all perfectnesse, which with good industry wil be perfected in lesse then a fortnights exercise, you shall then proceed to make him stop fair, comely, and without danger, which you shall doe in this manner: First as soone as you have taken his back, cherish him, put him gently forward and bring him into a swift trot; after you have trotted him forty or threescore yards forward, you shal by drawing in your bridle-hand straitly and suddenly make him gather his hinder legs, and fore-legs together, and so in an instant stand still, which as soone as he doth immediatly, you shal ease your hand a little, yet not so much as may give him liberty to press forward, bul rather to yeeld back-ward, which if you find he doth, you shall give him more liberty and cherish him, and then having paused a while, draw in your bridle-hand, and make him go back two, or three, paces, at which if he stick instantly, ease your hand, and draw it up againe, letting it come and go till he yeeld
and

and go back-ward, which (for the most part) all horses as the first wil doe: but if it be that your horse rebell and wil not go back with this gentle admonition, you shal then cause a foot-man standing by to put him back with his hand, and in his motion you shal cherish him, that he may understand what your wil is: & thus every time you make him stop, you shal make him retire til in on space of time you have made both lessons perfect, and this practice you shal use both til you come to your large rings and at every time that you finish your lesson, or give the horse breath or ease: whereby you shal perceive that your horse shal learn to trot and gallop the large rings, to stop and retire back all in one space of time, because you see successively the follow one another, & are to be done (though three) but as on entire lesson.

Now for the helps in these lessons, the best for Stopping Helpes;
is the choice of ground as by making your horse ever to stop him downe the sloape of some hill, or descending ground, whereby he may be compell'd to couch his hinder loines the better, and so make him stop most comely, and to observe that the ground be firm and hard, without danger of sliding, lest the horse finding such an imperfection grow fearefull and so refuse to do your will out of his own danger.

In retiring you shall help him with your rod, by putting it before his breast, or shaking it before his knees, to make him remove his feet more quick and nimbly.

For corrections in stopping, it must sometimes be Correct ion
 done by your self, as with the even stroke of your spurs when in this stop he disordereth his head, or with any one single spur, when he casteth out his hinder loines, and wil not stop right in an even line, and sometimes it

must be done by another by-stander, where he refuseth to stop at all, who standing at the place or stop, as soon as you draw up your hand, shal with his rod threaten the horse, and make him not care to presse forward, or if he do presse forward, to make him retire swiftly back so much ground as he gained, both your selfe and the by-stander, raring him with your voices extreamly: for corections in retiring they are the even strokes of both your spurs, when he sticks or presses upon your hand, and wil not yeeld back, and also your rod struck sharply upon his knees and breasts, and the rod of a by-stander struck upon his breast, knees and face when his stubbornnesse is too violent.

Cherishings.

But for his cherishings they be all formerly spoke of when your wil is comely and obediently performed, besides the addition of some other as a present easing of your bridle hand, and the chapping and cherishing of the by-stander, and so offering him to stand and recover breath a good space after.

Of advancing before.

When your horse can stop and retire wel which may be done in the same space that you teach him his large ring-turns, for it is as it were three lessons learn'd in one, you shal then teach him to advance before when hee stoppeth, which is very comly and gracefull to the beholders; and you shal do it in this manner: After you have stopped your horse, without giving your hand any ease, you shal lay the calves of both your legs hard to his sides, and add thereto the noise of the shaking of your rod, and your voice by crying *up, up*, which wil at first (peradventure) but a little amaze him, because he understandeth not your meaning: Therefore you shall put him forward again, and doe as before and that with a little more strength continuing, the practice of
the

the same till you perceive he taketh one foot from the earth, then cherish him a little, and so to the lessons again, till he taketh up both his legs from the ground, which when he doth orderly or disorderly, yet cherish him exceedingly, that he may come to the knowledge of your meaning without which all your labour is lost; then to your former practice again, till you have brought him to that perfectnesse, that he wil with all readinesse advance as oft as you wil give him the calvs of your legs to his sides, be it lesse or more times together: this done you shal looke to the order and comelinesse of his advancing; as first that hee takes up his legs both even together, and wind them inwards towards his body; then that he advance not too high (for feare of comming over upon you) but couch his hinder loins close to the ground: then that he spraueth not, nor paweth with his feet forward: and lastly that he advance not for his own pleasure, but when you command him by your own direct and orderly motions, for the contrary is a foul fault in Horsemanship.

For helps in this lesson, they are the calves of your legs Helpes the shaking of your rod over his head, and your voice, as is before said, and the descent of some hanging ground, which wil make his hinder loins couch the better.

The corrections are according to the nature of offences as the even stroke of your Spurs, or a good lash with your rod, when you see he fixeth his feet to the ground and stubbornely applies himselfe to disobey you, corrections or will take up his feet one after another, and not both together. If hee doe advance too high so as he is ready to come over upon you, or if he spraule or paw forth with his feet, you shall then not onely give him both your spurs hard together, but also a good jerke
or

or two with your rod between his ears: but if he advance when you would not have him, you shal then in the same instant jerk him over both the knees with your rod; and if he advance again, jerk him again, not ceasing til he fixe his feet to the ground or go backward, and then cherish him.

Cherishings.

For perticular cherishings in this Lesson, they are no other then those for mer spoke of, onely they must be done with a more ready watchfulnesse, in the very instant and moment of a time in which he performeth any thing wel, that the Horse may understand why, & wherefore he receiveth such contentment, & thereby be encouraged to continue in his goodnes, & be more ready to apprehend his Riders pleasure.

The use of advancing.

For the use of advancing, it is two-fold: as namely, to give a grace to his other lessons, & to bring his body to nimblenes: yet for the most part, it is onely used at the stop, where when you have finish'd any lesson, if then concluding with the stop you make him advance, once, twice, or thrice, it wil be both a grace to the beast, and shew much art in the Horse-man; also it maketh a horse apt & ready to turn wel, & maketh him trust to his hinder legs, whereby his fore-parts may be directed, & governed at the horse mans pleasure.

Of jerking behind.

Next to advancing, you shal teach your Horse to yerk behind in this manner: When at any time you have made him stop, you shal presently with your rod give him a good jerk under his belly, neer to his flank which though at the first he apprehend not, yet by a continual and constant use thereof, you shal in the end bring him to yerk out his hinder legs; at the first doing whereof, you shal cherish him, for that is the only language by which he knowes he doth your wil and then
having

having paused a little make him do it again, increasing it every day, and doubling his doings, til he be so ready, that when you please to give the jerke, he wil then give the yerke, and then you shal look to the comelinesse of his doings, that is to say, that he yerke not out his hinder legs, til his fore-legs be above the ground, then that he yerke not one leg farther out then the other, but both even together, then that he yerke not too high, and lastly, that he yerke not one leg out whilst the other is on the ground, all which are errours of great grossefnes. Therfore to make the horse more perfect in this lesson it shal be good to teach him to yerke out behind, when he standeth in the stable by jerking him on the buttocks with y our rod, and not ceasing to molest him till he raile his rump above the ground, and then to cherish him, and so to apply him without any ease and rest, till he do your wil; then when he is perfect to put the same in practice when you are in the field on his back, by turning your rod in your hand to his buttock-ward, and touching him therewith, to make him yerke as afore-said.

For the helps, they are the constant staying his mouth ^{Helpes} on the bridle, the stroke of your rod under his belly, or the gentle touching him upon the rump with the same.

The corrections are onely the even stroke of your ^{Corrections} Spurs, when either he refuseth to yerke, or yerke out disorderly, & out of malice; or the single Spur, on that side on which he yerke out most disorderly; and lastly, a restless holding of him to the lesson, not giving him any rest or ease, till he do it in that manner which you can wish.

Then for his cherishings, they are all those formerly ^{Cherishings} mentioned

mentioned, being bestowed upon him in the very instant of his wel-doing.

When your horse is perfect in all the lessons formerly spoke of, and understandeth the helpes and corrections belonging to the same, you shal then teach him to turn readily on both hands, by straitning his large rings, and bringing them into a much lesse compasse: and although amongst Horse-men, and in the Art of Horseman-ship there are divers and fundry turnes, some high and lofty as the turne upon the *Corvet*, *Capriole*, or on bounds, some close and neer the ground, as the tunc *Tarra*, *Tarra*, or these wee call *Caralogo*, *Serpegiare*, and such like, and some swift and flying as the *IncaValure*, *Chambetta*, and such like: yet sith they all labour but to one end, which is to bring an horse to an exact swiftnesse and readinesse in turning, I will in as brief and plain manner as I can shew you how to compass the same. First, therefore you shal make out a ring some three or foure yards in compasse, and in the same with all gentlenesse a while walk your horse, suffering him to go the same at his own pleasure, gathering his head up by a little and little, & making him take pleasure in the same, till you find that he taketh knowledge of the Ring, and wil with all willingness make about the same, coveting rather to straiten it, than enlarge it, which perceived you shall then carry your bridle hand constant & somewhat strait yet the utmost reyne ever some what more strait than the inmost, making the horse rather look from the ring than into the ring and the calve of your leg (as occasion shal serve) somewhat neer to the outward part of the horse, & then you shal trot him about the ring, first on the one side and then on the other, making your changes within that strait ring, as you did before within the large ring.

or

And in this sort without ceasing, you shal exercise your Horse a full hour together, then stop him, make him advance twice or thrice together, then retire in an even Line, and so stand stil a pritty while, and cherish him, then when he hath taken fresh breath, to him againe, and do as before, continually labouring by raising up your bridle hand, and thrusting forward your Legs, and body, to bring his trot to all the swiftnes, and loftines that may be, and in your changes to do them so readily, and roundly as may be also, making him to lap his outmost leg so much over his inmost leg, that he may cover it more then a foot over, and thus you shal exercise him a whole forenoon at least a weeke together, only doing his former lessons but once over in a morning, & no more, and in this practise you teach him perfectly three lessons together, that is, the turne *Terra, Terra*, the *Incavalare*, and the *Chambetta*, the turn *Terra, Terra*, in the outmost circle of the strait Ring, and the *Incavalare* and *Chambetta* in the changes, wherein he is forc't to lap one Leg over another, or else to lift up the inmost leg from the ground while he brings the outmost over it: and surely in this Ring, and these changes, consisteth all the main Art of turning, and the chiefeest glory both of the horse and the horse-man: & therefore it is meet for every Rider to think this lesson never perfectly learnt, and therefore continually to practise his horse in the same, making him not only tread and trot these narrow rings, but also galop them, and from galoping them, to passe them about in ground salts, as by taking up his fore legs from the ground both together, and bringing his hinder feet into their place, and so passing the Ring about once, or twice, or thrice, at your pleasure, or as oft as the horses strength & courage wil allow: & this is the

true

true turn, called *Terra, Terra*, and of greatest request with Horse-men, and likewise with Souldiers; and this will every horse naturally and easily be brought unto, only by a continuall trotting and galloping of these narrow rings. Thus you see the perfectnesse of your large rings brings your horse to an easie use of the Strait rings; and the easie knowledge of the Strait rings brings a horse to the perfection of turning, which is the ground and maine sum of this Art, as stopping begets retiring, and retiring advancing. Thus every lesson as it were a chaine is linckt one to another.

Helpes. The helps belonging to turning, are all whatsoever are formerly spoken of, because it is a Lesson which besides that it containeth in it selfe all other lessons, so it must be done with more courage, Art, and nimblenesse, then any else whatsoever; and therefore the Horse had need of all the assistance that can possibly be given him.

Corrections. The corrections are the spurs given on the outmost side, when the Horse stickes, and is harder to come about on the one side, then on the other; and the Rod stricken hard on the outmost side of the offending member, as also a continuall labour, when the Horse shews either unwillingnesse or disobedience: touching the un-nimblenesse of his turning when he beats one Legge against another, or treads one foot upon another, the raps and hurts he doth himself are sufficient corrections, & wil both make him know his fault, and amend it.

Cherishings. For his cherishings, they are also the former already spoke of, yet to be used (if possible) with greater earnestnesse, in as much as this Lesson being most cunning, would for the performance thereof ever receive the most comfort.

Your Horse being brought to this perfection, that he wil

will perfectly tread his large rings, stop, retire, advance before, yerke behind and turn readily on either hand, you shal the take away his mussole and trench, and in stead thereof put upon his head a gentle Cavezan or two joynts, and three peeces, with a chap-band underneath, which you shal buckle close, but not strait, and be sure that the cavezan lie upon the tender griffel of the horses nose, some-what neer to the upper part of his nostrils, then to the chap-band you shal fasten the Martingale, and lastly to the rings on each side the Cavezan you shal fasten long divided reines, more then a yard and a halfe in length a peece, then into his mouth you shal put a sweet smooth cannon bit, with a plain watering chaine, the cheek being of large size, so as it may arme a little above the point of his shoulder; and the kibble shal be thick, round & large, hanging loosely upon his nether lip, and intifing the horse with his lip to play with the same. Thus armed you shal take his back, and casting the left reine of your cavezan over the horses right shoulder, you shal bear it with your thumb, with the reines of the bit in your left hand; and the right reines of the cavezan you shal cast over the horses left shoulder, and bear it with your rod in your right hand, and so trot him forth the first morning out right a mile or two in the high way, making him only feeble and grow acquainted with the bit, and onely making him now & then stop and retire, and gathering up his head into a due place, and fashioning his reine with all the beauty and comelinesse that may be, which done, the next day you shal bring him to his large rings, and as was before shewed, there make him perfect with the bit as you did with the snaffle: first in trotting, then in galloping of the same; then make him stop, retire advance, yerke behind, and

and come upon their hand with a great deal more perfectnesse, and more grace then was formerly done with the trench, which is an easie labour, in as much as the bit is of much better command, and brings more comeliness to the horses motions, is also a greater help, a sharper correction, and a cherisher of more comfort then any before used. And thus in the first moneth you may make any horse perfect upon the trene in the lessons before spoke of, so in the second moneth you may make the same Lessons a great deal more perfect upon the bit, & so presume in too months to have a perfect ground horse, fit either for Souldier or Schollar, that hath any good rules of Horsemanship in him.

Of the turning
Post.

Now forasmuch as the Art in turning in horses is of great difficulty, and ought of all Lessons to be most elaborate, I will speak a little further thereof, and shew you the practise of these present times, for the best accomplishment of the same, without stirring vp evil motions in the Horse, whence Restivenesse, and other vild errors do grow; for it is certain that every Horse naturally desireth neither offence, nor to offend; but the rash discretion of ignorant Horse-men, which will compell a Horse to do, before he know what, or how to do; is the begetting of those evils which are hardly or ever Reclaimed: for a horse is like an ill brought vp boy, who having learnt drunkennesse in his youth, will hardly be sober in his age, and having once got a knavish quality, though he be never so much punished for the same, will yet now and then shew that the remembrance is not utterly extinguished, and forasmuch as in this Lesson of strait turnes, there is so much curious hardnesse that a Horse is most subject to Rebel, and learne many evils thereby, therefore to prevent all those evils, you shall

shal cause a smooth strong post to be wel ram'd & fixed in the earth in the midst of the strait ring, at the very point & center thereof; then causing a foot-man to stand at the post, you shal give him the right reine of your cavezan which you shal make him hold about the post, & so walk or trot your horse about the same on your right hand as long as you please; then taking up the right rein, give him the left rein, & do as much upon the left hand, & thus change from hand to hand, as oft as you shal think convenient, til you have brought your horse to the absolute perfection of every turne, the post being such a guide and bond unto the horse, that albeit the horse men were of himself utterly ignorant, yet it is impossible the horse should either disorder or disobey the Riders purpose.

When your horse can thus perfectly set every severall turne either strait or open with his bit, you shal then teach him to manage, which is the onely posture for the use of the sword on horse-back, and you shal doe it in this manner: First, cause some by-stander to pricke up in the earth two riping Rods, about twenty or forty yards or more, as you thinke good, distant one from the other; then walke your horse in a straight turne or Ring about, the first on your right hand, and so passing him in an even furrow downe to the other Rod, walke about it also in a narrow Ring on your left hand, then thrust him into a gentle gallop downe the even furrow, till you come to the first Rod, and there making him, as it were stop & advance without any pause or intermission of time, hrust him forward againe, and beate the turne *Terra, Terra*, about it on your right hand, then gallop forth right to the other Rod, and in the same manner beate the turne about on your left hand: and thus doe as

E

oft

oft as you shal think it convenient for your own practise and the horses strength.

Diversities of
manages.

Now of these manages our ancient masters in horsemanship have made divers kinds, as manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turnes, and manage with double turnes, which indeede doth rather breed confusion, than understanding in either the horse or horseman: therfore for your better knowledge, I will reduce them onely but to two kinds: that is, manage open, and manage close: your open manage is that which I shewed you before, when you turne *Terra, Terra*, which is the most open of all strait turns: and your close manage is when you turne upon the *incavalare*, or *Chambetta*, which are the closest of all turns & may be done as before I shewed in a flying manner, even upon one foot, which although it be artful, yet it is not so glorious and safe for the Souldiers practise, onely this you may be most assured of, that when a Horse can manage upon both these turnes, he may manage without more instruction, upon any other turne whatsoever.

Of the exercise.

When your horse is perfect in the manages before-said, you may then pass a *carere*, at your pleasure, which is to run your horse forth-right at his full speed, & then making him stop quickly, suddenly, firme, & close on his buttock: in which lesson there needeth little instructions, but only some few observations, as first, that you make not your *carere* too long, whereby the horse may be weakned, nor too short, whereby his true wind and courage may be undiscovered, but competent and indifferent, as about 4 or 5 score yards at the most: then that you start him gently without a fright: and lastly, that you first give him a little warning with your bridle hand, and then stop him firmely and strongly; which place

place of stop, if it be a little bending down-ward, it is a great deale the better. And thus in these lessons already shewed you, consisteth all the full perfection of a horse for service in the warres, which any painful man may bring his horse wel unto in less then three moneths, how ever our ancients in former time have been blinded, and in the same practice, have wasted two yeers ere they brought it to perfection.

Now forasmuch as to the Art of riding belongeth divers other salts and leaps, right pleasant and curious to behold, and though not generally used in the wars, yet not utterly uselesse for the same, and sith they are many times very needful for the health of mans body I wil by no meanes abridge our English Husband-man of the same, but proceed to the lessons which are meet for horses of pleasure, of which the first is to make a horse bound aloft with al his foure teere from the ground and you shal doe it in this manner: when you have trotted your horse forth-right a dozen or twenty yards, you shal stop him, and when he hath advanced once or twice, you shal a little straiten your bridle-hand, and then give him the even stroke of both your spurs together hard, which at first will but onely quicken and amaze him, but doing it againe and againe, it wil breede other thoughts in him, and he being of spirit and mettall (as it is lost labour to offer to teach a jade such motions) hee wil presently gather up his body, and either rise little or much from the ground, then presently cherish him, and after some rest, offer him the like againe, and thus do till you have made him bound twice or thrice: then make much of him, and do no more for that day: the next day renue his Lesson againe, and double his exercise, increasing so day by day, till hee come to that perfectiess.

Horses for pleasure.

Of bounding aloft.

that he wil bound whensoever you Spurs shal command him.

Of the Corvet

When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shal teach him the corvet in this manner: you shal at the corner where two wals joyne together, a little hollow the ground a Horses length or more, and then place a smooth strong post by the side of the hollownesse a horses length likewise from the wall; then over against the post fasten an yron Ring in the wal; this done, ride your horse into the hollow place and fasten one of the reines of the Cavezan unto the Ring, and the other about the post, then after you have cherish your horse, make him advance, by the help of the calves of your legges onely twice or thrice together; then let him stand still, and cherish him; then make him to advance again at least a dozen times together: then rest, and after advance twenty or forty times together, daily increasing his advancements as he growes perfect therein, till you perceive that he hath got such habit therein that he will by no means presse forward, but keeping his ground certaine; advance both before and behinde of an equall height, and keepe one just and certaine time with the motion of your legs, neither doing slower nor faster, but all after one manner and leisure: but if you find that he doth not raise his hinder-parts high enough then you shal cause a foot-man to stand by you and as you make him advance before, so the foot-man by jerking him gently upon his hinder fillets with his rod, to raise up his hinder parts: also this wil bring your horse in few daies to a perfect and brave corvet, so that after you may do it any place where you please without the help either of your wal or post or other

Of the gallop by-stander.

Galliard

When your horse is made perfect in the corvet and that

that he will do it readily and comely, you shall at the end of every third or fourth advancing, give him the stroak of your spurs, and make him bound aloft; then put him to his corvet againe as before, and then make him bound again, and thus at the end of every third advancing see you make him bound, for the length of a tilt-bar, or an ordinary managing furrow, according to the horses strength: and this is called the *gallop galliard*, which if it be taught a horse along by the side of some wal or smooth pale, it is so much the better, and a great deale fewer disorders wil arise and trouble the Rider.

The next Lesson you shal teach your horse after the gallop galliard, is the *Caprielle* or Goates leap, which is the same manner of motion which the corvet is, only it is to be done forward, and much ground gained in the salt, & the horse is to raise his hinder parts as high or rather higher then his fore-parts, and to keep rather a swifter then slower time in doing of it; therefore when you teach your horse to do it you shal bring him into some hollow furrow where the ground is a little discending, and turning his head to the descent, put him into the corvet temperate and gently; then when you give him the calves of your legs to raise up his fore-parts in the same instant jerke your leg violently forward againe, that he may not sticke, but carry his hinder legs after his fore-legges, and let some skilful foot-man standing by your side jerk the horse over the fillets with his Rod, & make him raise up his hinder parts: and thus do without ceasing, till he performe your will nimbly and cunningly, and then forget not to cherish him and give him all comfort possible. And this lesson and the other which consist of violent and quicke salts or leapes, would ever be practised the first in a morning whilst a horse is fresh and

Of the Capri-
elle

lusty for to put him to them after his fire edge is taken away, wil but bring him to a lothing of his instruction or at the best to do them but slovenly, beastly, and unwillingly.

● going side.

There is also another motion which is pleasing to the eye, though it be very labour some to the body, which is to make a horse go side-long of which hand soever the rider is disposed, and is very necessary in the wars, because it is the avoyding of any blow comming from the enemy. This motion when you intend to teach your Horse, you shal draw up your bridle hand somewhat strait, and if you determine to have him go a side to your Right hand, lay your left rein close to his neck, and the calve of your left leg close to his side, and as you did in the *Escavalar*, make him lap or put his left leg over his right, then turning your rod back-ward, and jerking him gently on the left hinder thigh, make him bring his hinder darts to the right side also, and stand in an even line as at the first, then make him remove his fore-parts more then before so that he may stand as it were crosse over the even line, and then make him bring his hinder-parts after, and stand in an even line againe, and thus doe till by long practise hee will move his fore-parts and hinder parts both together, and go side long as far as you please, then cherish him. And if you will have him go toward your left hand, doe as you did before using all your helps and *corrections* on the right side only. And thus much I think is sufficient to have spoke touching all the severall lessons meet to be taught to any horse whatsoever, whether he be for service or for pleasure, and which being performed artfully, carefully, & with patience you may presume your horse is compleat & perfect, the rather sith

no man can find out any invention, or teach any other motions to a horse, which may be good & comely, but you shal easily perceiue that they are received from some one of these already rehearsed.

Now if you shal be called to ride before a *Prince* you must not obserue the liberty of your own wil, but the state of the *person* before whom you ride, and the grace of the horse which you ride: and therefore being come into the Riding place, you shal chuse your ground, so that the *person* before whom you are to ride may stand in the midst thereof, so as he may wel behold the passage of the horse both to him, & from him: then being seated in a comely *order*, & every ornament about you handsome and decent, you shal put your horse gently forth into a comely trot, & being come against the person of estate, bow your body down to the *crest* of your horse, then Raising your self again, passe halfe a score yards beyond him, and there marking out a *narrow ring* thrust your horse into a gentle gallop, & give him two or three managing turnes in as short ground as may be to shew his nimbleness and readines as the then upon last turn, his being face towards the great person, stop him comely and close, and make him to advance twice or thrice; then having taken breath, put him into a *gallop galliard*, and so passe along the length of the even *furrow* with that salt, marking him do it also round about the ring: then his face being toward the Prince, stop him and give him fresh breath, then thrust him into the *capriolle*, now and then make him yerke out behind, yet so as it may be de-ceived it is your wil, and the horses malice; and having gone about the Ring with that salt, and his face brought to look upon the Prince, stop him againe and give him breath: Then drawing neerer

Riding before
a Prince.

Or be Care
go o.

so the Prince you shal bear the turne *Terra, Terra*, first in a pretty large compasse, then by smal degrees straitning it a little and a little, draw it to the very center where you may give two or three close flying turnes, and then changing your hands, undoe all that you did before, till you come to the Rings first largenesse; then the horses face being direct upon the Prince, stop him, and put him into a corvet and in that motion hold him a pretty space, making him do it first in an even line, first to the right hand, then to the left hand now backward, then forward again: and thus haviag performed every motion orderly and comely, bow down your body to the Prince, and so depart.

To ride for
Recreation.

But if you intend to ride only for Recreation, then you shal mark what Lesson your horse is most imperfect in, & with that lesson you shal ever when you ride both begin and end; after it you shal fall to those Lessons which are to your self most difficult, and by the practice of them bring your self to a perfectnesse, then consequently to all other Lessons, repeating (as it were) every one over more or les, least want of use breed forgetfulness, and forgetfulness utter ignorance: but if your Recreation in Riding be tyed to an especial rules of health, and that your practice therein proceed more from the commandement of your Physitian then your pleasure, then I would wish you in the morning, first to begin with a stirring or rough lesson, as the gallop gallop, bounding, or such like, which having a little stirred your blood & made it warm, then you shal then calm it again with a gentle manage, or the galloping of large Rings: then to stir your spirits again, to bring the stone downe, or procure appetite, passe into the *capriole* or *corvet*; and then to make quiet those moved parts,

for

set the mind called *Ferris, Terra, the Incardalare*, and such like. And thus one while stirring your blood, & another while moderately allaying such stirring, you shal give your body that due and proper exercise which is most fit for health & long life. Many other waies this recreation may be used for the good of a mans body, which because pericular infirmitis must give pericular rules how and when to vse it, I wil at this time speak no further thereof, but refer the exercise to their own pleasures which shal practice the same; & to the good they shal find in the practice.

CHAP. 3.

Of the breeding of all sorts of Horses fit for the Husband-mans use.

THe mindes of men being swaied with many various motions, take delight somtimes to be recreated rather with contemplative delights, then with active pleasures; & there is strong reason therefore, because disability of body, or affairs of the Kingdom or Commonwealth, may take a man from those pre-occupations which otherwise might stir him to more laborious exercise: and of these complative recreations I can prefer none before that Gentlemanly and beneficial delight of breeding creatures meet for the use of man, and the good of the Commonwealth wherein he liveth, and of these breedings I cannot esteem any so excellent, as the breeding of horses, both for the pleasure we gain thereby in our own particular service, & also for the strength defence and tillage of the Kingdom.

He therefore that sureth his recreation to the breeding of horses, must first have respect un'o the ground whereon he lieth or enjoyeth; for every ground is not meete

The breeding of horses.

to breed on, but some too good, some too bad, some too good, because they may be exhausted to a more beneficial commodity, horses having a world of casualties attending on them, and many years before the true profit doth arise; and some too bad, because the extreame barrenness of the same will deny competent nourishment to the thing bred, and so to the losse of time and profit adde mortality.

Of grounds to
breed on,

The grounds then meet to breed Horses on, would neither be extreame fruitful, nor extreame barren, but of an indifferent mixture, yeilding rather a short sweet burthen, then a long, rich, and fruitful; it would rather lye high then low, but howsoever firm and hard under the foot; it would be full of Mole hills, uneven treadings, hills, and much cragginess, to bring colts to nimbleness of foot; it would have good store of fresh waters, an open sharpe ayre, and some convenient covert; and this ground is best if it be severall and inclosed; yet may be bred upon, though it be open and in common; only some more carefulnesse to be looked for, a little before, and in the time of Foaling. Nay, the grounds which are neither severall nor common, are very good also to breed on, and those be your teathering grounds, which we call particular grounds; for though they be proper commonly to one man, yet they are not divided nor eaten otherwise then at their owners pleasure: and these teathering grounds are as good as any grounds for the first nourishing of a Foal, if they be amongst Corn grounds, or any grain, except Pease only.

Division of
grounds,

If you have much ground to breed on, you shal divide it into many pastures, the least and barrenest for your Stallion to run with your Mares in, those which have least danger of waters are for your Mares to foal

in the

the fruitfullest and of best growth for your Mares to give milk in, and the most spacious and unevnest to bring up your Colts in after they are weaned.

For the choice of a good Stallion, and which is best for our Kingdome, opinion swayeth so far, that a man can hardly give wel-received directions; yet surely, if men will be ruled by the truth of experience, the best Stallion to beget horses for the wars, is the *Courser*, the *Jennet*, or the *Turks*; the best for coursing and running is the *Barbary*; the best for hunting is the *Bastard Courser*, begot of the *English*; the best for the Coach is the *Flemmish*; the best for travaile or burthen is the *English*; and the best for the ease is the *Irish-hobby*.

Choice of
Stallion and
which is best.

For the choice of Mares; you shall greatly respect their shapes and mettals, especially that they be beautifully fore-handed, for they give much goodnesse to their Foals: and for their kinds, any of the *Races* before spoken of is very good, or any of them mixt with our true *English Races*, as *Bastard-courser*, *Mare*, *Bastard-Jennet*, *Bastard-Turk*, *Barbary*, &c.

Choice of
Mare.

The best time to put your Stallion & Mares together, is in the middle of *March* if you have any *Grasse*, as you should have great care for that purpose, and one Foal falling in *March*, is worth two falling in *May*, because he possesseth as it were two winters in a year, and is therby so hardned, that nothing can almost after impair him, and the best time to take your Horse from the Mares again, is at the end of *April*, or midle of *May*, in which you shal note, that from the middle of *March* till the midst of *May*, you may at any time put your stallions to your Mares, & a months continuance is ever sufficient; provided ever as near as you can, that you put them together in the increase of the Moon; for Foales

VWhen to put
them together.

got

Of covering
Mares.

got in the wane are accounted strong or healthfull.

For covering of Mares, it is to be done two wayes, out of hand, or in hand; out of hand, as when the horse and Mares run together abroad, as is before said, or turned loose in to some empty barn or three nights one after another, which is the surest and the safest way for a Mares holding, or in hand, early in a morning and late at an evening two or three daies together, when you bring the horse to the Mare, and make him cover her once or twice at a time, holding him fast in your hand, and when the act is done, leade him back to the stable and in this act you shal ever observe, as soone as the horse cometh from her back presently to cast a pail of cold water on her hinder parts, or else to chase her swiftly up and down, for feare by standing stil she cast out the seed, which is very ordinary.

To know if a
Mare hold.

To know whether your Mare hold to the horse or no there be divers waies, of which the best is by offering her the horse again at the next increase of the Moone, which if she willingly receive it is a signe she held not before; but if she refuse, then it is most certain she is sped: or if you poure a spoonfull of cold vinegar into her eare, if she shake onely her head, it is a signe shee holds, but if she shake head, body and all, then truly it is a signe that she doth not hold: Lastly, if after she is covered you see her scour, her coat grow smooth and shining, and that she doth (as it were) renew and increase in liking then it is a signe she holds: but if she hold at a stay without any amendment, then offer the horse again, for she is not served.

To conceive
male foales.

To make your Mares conceive most male foales, you shal be sure to keepe your stallion proude, and your Mare poore, that his lust mastering hers, he may only
be

be predominant and chiefe in the action : many other rules fancie deviseth, but they erre in their ends, and I would by no meanes have this discourse capable of any uncertainty.

If you have any advantage given you by friendship, ^{To provoke} or otherwise whereby you may have a Mare at the present very well covered, only yours is not yet ready for ^{lust.} the horse, you shall in this case to provoke lust in her, give her to drinke good store of clarified honey, and new milk mixt together, and then with a bush of nettles all to nettle her privy parts, and then immediatly offer her the horse.

To keep your Mares from barrennes, and to make them ^{To keep} ever apt to conceive foales, you shal by no meanes feed ^{Mares from} too extream fat, but keep them in a middle state of body, by moderate labour, for the leaner they are when ^{barrennesse.} they come take horse, the much better they will conceive.

After your Mares have been covered, and that you perceive in them the marks of conceiving, you shall let them ^{Ordering} rest three weeks or a month, that the substance may ^{Mares after} knit; then after moderately labour or travell them, till ^{covering.} you see them spring, and then turn them abroad, and let them run till they foal; for to house them after is dangerous and unwholsome.

If your Mare be hard of foaling, or will not cleanse ^{A help for} after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of running ^{Mares after} water, where in good store of Fennell hath beene boy- ^{foaling.} led, and as much strong; old, sweet wine, with a fourth part of the best Sallet oyle, and having mixt them wel together, being but luke-warme, poure it into her nostrils, and then hold and stop them close, that shee may straine her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

Ordering
Mares after
foaling.

As soon as your Mare hath sol'd, you shal remove her into the best grasse you have, which is fresh and un-foyled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the yeere you shal have a care that there be good shelter in the same, and there let her nourish her foale most part of the summer following.

Weaning of
foales.

As touching the weaning of foales, though some use to wean them at *Michaelmas*, or *Martilmas* following; out of a supposition that the winter milk is not good or wholsome, yet they are much deceived, and if you can by any convenient meanes (saving greater losses) let your foales run with their Dams the whole yeere, even till they foale againe, for it will keepe the foale better in health, in more lust, and least subject to tender-nesse.

Ordering af-
ter the wean-
ing.

When you intend to weane your foales, you shall take them from their Dams over-night, and drive them into some empty house, where they may rest, and the Mares be free from their noises: then one the morning following give to every foale fasting a branch or two of *Savay* annointed or rold in butter, and then having fasted two houres after, give him a little meat as grasse, hay, or garbadge of Corne, with some cleare water, & do this three daies together; then seeing that they have forgotten their Dams, geld such colt foales as you intend to make geldings of; and after their swellings are past, put them into your other colt-foales into a *pasture* provided for them by themselves, and your fille-foales into another by themselves: which *pastures* may either be high Woods, Commons, or such like spacious peeces of ground, where they may run till they be ready for the Saddle.

Gelding of
Colts.

Now, albeit I proportion unto you this manner of gelding of Foales, yet I would have you know that the best

best and safest way to geld them is, if it may be under the Damme when they suck, as at nine or at fiftene dayes of age, if the stones appear, or else so soone as you can by any meanes perceive them fall downe into the cod, for then there will be no danger of swelling, or other mischiefes, which commonly attend the action. And thus much touching the breeding of horses, and the observations due to the same, through all the courses and passages thereof, as hath beene found by ancient practise and experience, as appears in my Master-piece.

CHAP. 4.

Of horses for travell, and how to make them amble.

THe Husbandman, whose occupation is the general affairs of the Common-wealth, as some to the markets, some to the City, & some to the Seats of Justice must necessarily be employed almost in continuall travell: and therefore it is meet that he be provided ever of a good and easie travelling horse.

The markes whereby he shal choose a good travelling horse, are these: he shal be of good colour and shape, leane headed, and round foreheaded, a full eye, open nostril, wide jawed, loose thropled, deep neck, thinne crested, broad brest, flat chin'd, out rib'd, cleane limb'd, short joynted, strong hooved, wel mettald, neither fiery nor craving, strong in every member, and easie to mount and get up upon; he shal follow without haling, and stand still when hee is restrained.

The marks of a good travelling horse.

Now forasmuch as there are a world of good horses which are not easie, and a world of easie horses which are not good, you shal by these directions following make any horse amble whatsoever: first, then you shal understand that practise hath made divers men believe that

To make a horse amble.

Divers wayes
of ambling.

that divers waies they can make a horſe amble, as by gagging them in the mouthes, by toying them in deep earth, by the help of ſhooes, by galloping and tyring; or ſuch like, all which are ill & imperfect: yet the truth is, there is but one certaine and true way to compaſſe it, and that is to make a ſtrong garth webbe; flat and well quilted with cotten, foure paſternes for the ſmals of his fore-legs, under his knees, and for the ſmals of his hinder legs ſomewhat below the ſpavin joynts: to theſe paſternes you ſhal fixe ſtrong ſtraps of leather, with good yron buckles to make ſhorter or longer at pleaſure and having plac't them about his foure legs, you ſhal take two ſeveral round ropes of an eaſie twiſt, made with ſtrong loopes at either end, and not above eight handfuls in length; and theſe the horſe ſtanding to a true proportion, you ſhall faſten to the 4. ſtraps of leather; to wit, one of them to his neere fore-leg, and his neere hinder-leg, and the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre-hinder-legge, which is cal'd amongſt Horſe-men trammeling: with theſe you ſhal let him walk in ſome incloſed piece of ground, till he can ſo perfectly go in the ſame, that when at any time you offer to chaſe him, you may ſee him amble ſwiftly and truly; then you ſhal take his backe, and ride him with the ſame trammels, at leaſt three or foure times a day, till you find that he is ſo perfect, that no way can be ſo rough and uneven as to compell him to alter his ſtroke, to go unnimble. This done, you may firſt take away one trammel, then after the other, and only wreath about under his fore ſet- lockes thick and heavy great roles of hay or ſtraw-ropes, and ſo ride him with the ſame a good ſpace after; for it will make him amble eaſie; then cut them away, and ride and exerciſe him without any thing but the ordinary help

Of trammel-
ing.

Of wiſping.

help of the bridles, and there is no doubt but hee will keep his pace, to your full contentment and pleaſure.

Now during this time of your teaching, if your horſe ſtrike not a large ſtroke, & overreach enough, then you ſhal make the tramei the ſtraiter, but if he overreach too much, then you ſhal give it more liberty: and herein you ſhall find that an inch ſtraiting, or an inch inlarging will adde or abate at leaſt half a foot, an whole foot and direct ſtroke, and thus much touching the teaching of any horſe to amble, of what nature or quality ſoever he be, or how unapt or untoward ſoever to learn.

CHAP. V.

Of the ordering and dieting of the Hunting-horſe.

SOME love hunting for the exerciſe of their own bodies, ſome for the chafe they hunt, ſome for the running of the hounds, and ſome for the training of their horſes, whereby they may find the excellency of their goodneſſe and indurance: to him therefore which placeth his delight in the goodneſſe of his horſe, I would wiſh him thus to order & diet him, & he ſhal moſt aſſuredly come to the true knowledge of the beſt worth which is within him; and if in theſe rules, which I now ſhew, I be leſſe curious then formerly I have been, let no man wonder thereat, but know that *time* (which is the mother of experience) doth in our labors ſhew us more new and more neerer waies to our ends, then at the firſt we conceived: And though when I firſt practiſed this Art: I knew not how to bring a very fat horſe from *Michaelmas* till *Chriſtmas* to ſhew his utmoſt perfection, I know now in two moneths (though never ſo ſoule)

F

how

how to make him for any wager, daring now boldly to adventure on that, with which before I thought almost present death to offer: thus doth observation and labour find out the darkeſt ſecrets in Art.

Taking up of
the hunting
horſe.

To beginne then with the firſt ordering of a hunting horſe, you ſhal know that the beſt time to take him from graſs is about Bartholmew-tide, the day being fair dry and pleaſant; & as ſoon as he is taken up, to let him ſtand all that night in any vaſt houſe, to empty his body; the next day ſtable him, & give him wheat ſtraw if you pleaſe, but no longer in any wiſe; for though the old rule is to take up horſes bellies with ſtraw, yet it ſtraineth the guts, heats the liver, & hurteth the wind: therefore let only moderate exerciſe, as riding him forth to water morning and evening, and other airings do what you expect ſtraw ſhould; and for his food let it be hay that is ſweet though rough, and either old, or at leaſt well ſweat in the Mowe.

Clothing the
horſe.

Aſter his belly is emptied, you ſhall cloath him firſt with a ſingle cloath, whil'ſt the heat endureth, and after with more, as you ſhall ſee occaſion require; & when you beg nne to cloath the horſe, then ſhall you dreſſe, curry, & rub him alſo. Now for as much as it is a rule with ignorant horſe-men, that if the have but the name of keeping a hunting horſe, they wil with al care (with out any reaſon) lay many cloaths upon him, as if it were a ſpeciall phyſick, you ſhal know they are much deceived therein, and may ſooner do hurt then good with multiplicity of cloaths: therefore to cloath a horſe right, cloath according to the weather, and the temper of his body: and thus if you ſee your horſe be ſleight, ſmooth and wel coloured, then cloath him temperately, as with a ſingle cloath of canvaſe or ſack-cloth at the moſt;

most ; and if then as the year grows colder, you find his hair rise or stare about his neck, flanks or outward parts, then you shal adde to a wollen cloath, or more if need require, till his hair fall smooth again, holding it for your rule, that a rough coat shews want of cloath, and a smooth coat cloathing enough, yet if your horse have been clean fed, taken exercise sufficient, and hath not much glut within him, if then you find that in the night he sweareth in his cloaths, then it is a signe hee is over fed: but if he be soule inwardly, or hath not sweat formerly, and now sweats comming to good feeding, then you shall augment rather then diminish any cloathing for his foulness, but then breaketh out and being evacuated, he will come to driness of body again, and so continue all the year after: and surely for an ordinary proportion of cloaths, I hold a Canvase cloath, and a cloath of House-wives wollen to be at full sufficient for a hunting-horse.

A Hunting-horse would be drest in his dayes of rest, twice a day, that is, before he go to his morning watering, and before he go to his evening watering: for the manner of his dressing, after he is uncloathed, you shal first curry him from the tips of the ear to the setting on of his tail, al his whole body most entirely over with an iron comb, his legs under the knees and cambrels only excepted; then you shal dust him, then curry him again all over with a round brush of Bristles, then dust him the second time, then rub all the loose hairs away with your hands wet in clean water, and so rub til the horse be as dry as at the first, then rub all his body and limbs over with an hair-cloth: lastly, rub him over with a fine white linnen rubber, then pick his eyes, nostrils, sheath, cods, uell, and feet very cleane, and so

Of dressing
the hunting
horse.

cloath him, and stop him round with wisps, if you water within the house; otherwise saddle him after his body is wrapt about in a wollen cloth, and so ride him forth to the water.

Of watering
the hunting
horse.

The best water for a hunting horse, is either a running river, or a clear spring, remote from the stable a mile, or a mile and a half at most, and near unto some plain piece of ground, where you may scope and galop after he hath drunk; and as soon as you bring your horse to the water, let him take his full draught without trouble or interruption: then galop and scope him up & down a little, and so bring him to the water again, and let him drink what he please, and then galop him again: and thus do till you find he wil drink no more; then having scoped him a little, walk him with all gentlenesse home, and there cloath him up, stop him round with great soft wisps; and so let him stand an hour upon his bridle, and then feed him.

Of feeding
the hunting
horse.

To speak first of the food for hunting horses, the most ordinary, is good sweet sound oats, neither throughly dried with age or else on the kilne, or in the Sun, and if your horse be either low of flesh, or not of perfect stomach, if to two parts of those oats you ad a third part of clean old beans, it shal be very good and wholesome and if your horse be in diet for a match, & have lost his stomach, if then you cause these beans to be spelted upon a miln, and so mixt with oats, it will recover him. The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then through a fine Range, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by it self, and the rest sift thraugh a meal sieve, and knead

knead it with water, and good store of Barne, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, & with the finer against the days of sore labour. Now for the hours of his feeding it shall be in the morning after his coming from water, an hour after high noon: after his coming from his evening water, and at nine or ten of the clock at night upon the days of his rest; but upon the dayes of his exercise, two hours after he is thoroughly cold inwardly and outwardly, and then after according to the houres before mentioned. Lastly, for the proportion of food, you shall keep no certain quantity, but according to the horses stomach, that is to say, you shall feed him by a little at once, so long as he eats with a good appetite; but when he begins to trifle or fumble with his meat, then to give him no more. Now for his hay, you shall see that it be dry short uplandish hay, and so it be sweet, respect not how coarse or rough it is, sith it is more to scour his teeth, and cool his stomacke, then for any nourishment expected from it.

Touching the horses exercise, which is only in the following of the bounds, you shall be sure to train him after those which are most swift and speedy; for so you shall know the truth, and not be deceived in your opinion. Touching the dayes, it shall be twice a week at least, but most commonly thrice: as for the quantity of his exercise, it must be according to his foulness or cleanness: for if he be very foul, you must then exercise moderately to break his grease: if half foul, half clean, then somewhat more to melt his grease; and if altogether cleane, then you may take what you please of him (provided, that you do nothing to discourage his spirits, to abate his mettall, or to lame his limbes) and after every

The exercise
of the horse.

dayes exercise be assured either to give him the same night, or the next day following, something by way of scouring or otherwise, to take away the grease formerly melted, by means whereof you shall be ever sure to keep your horse in all good health and perfection.

The scouring
of the horse.

The best and most excellent way to scour or purge your horse from all grease, glur or filthiness within his body, which is a secret hitherto was never either sufficiently taught, or perfectly learned, is to take of Anniseeds three ounces, of Cummine seeds six drammes, of Carthamus a dram and a half, of Fennegreek-seed one ounce two drams, of Brimstone one ounce and a half, beat all these to a fine powder, and searse them; then take of Sallet oyl a pint and two ounces, of hony a pound and a half, and of white wine four pints, then with as much fine white meal as wil suffice, make al into a strong stiffe paste, and knead and work it well: this paste keep in a clean cloath, for it will last long, and after your horse hath been hunted, and is at night or in the morning exceeding thirstie, take a ball thereof as much as a mans fist, and wash and dissolve it in a gallon or two of cold water, and it will make the water look white like milk: then offer it the horse to drink in the dark, least the colour displease him: if he drink it, then feed him; but if he refuse to drink it, yet care not, but let him fast without drink til he take it, which assuredly he will do in twice or thrice offering, and after once he hath taken it, be then assured he wil forsake any other drink for it: of this drink your horse can never take too much, nor too oft, if he have exercise: otherwise it feeds to sore. For all inward infirmities whatsoever it is a present remedy: therefore I would not wish any horseman of vertue at any time to be without it; and being

ing once made, it will last three or four months at least.

After your horse hath been exercised either with hunting, running, tram-sents, or otherwise: you shall ever cool him well in the field before you bring him home: but being come to the stable, you shall neither wash nor walk, but instantly house him: give him store of fresh litter and rub him therewith, and with dry cloathes, till there be not a wet hair about him, then cloath him with his ordinary cloathes, and wipe him round: then cast another spare cloath over him, which you may bate at your pleasure, and so let him stand til it be time to feed him. And thus you may keep any hunting horse either for match or otherwise, in as good state & strength as any horse man in this Kingdome though he exceed you far both in reputation and experience.

Ordering a horse after exercise.

CHAP. 6.

Of the ordering and dyeting of the running horse,

IF any Husbandman have his mind taken up onely with the delight of running horses, which is a Noble sport, and though not of so long indurance, yet equall with any before spoke of, he shall for the bettering of his knowledge give to his memory these few rules following by which he shall rightly order and dyet him.

First, for his taking up from grass (for there for order sake we must first begin) it shall be at the same time of the year, and after the same manner that you tooke up your hunting horse, and till you have enfeamed him, hardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease, and brought him to a good perfectnesse of wind, you shall cloath him, dresse him, water him, feed him, exercise him, purge him, and order him after labour, in all points and all things as you did your hunting horse.

Of his taking up.

Of cloathing
him.

When he is thus cleane of body and wind, you shall then lay on him some more cloathes, then you did on, your hunting horse, to purge his body a little the more, and to make him the more apt to sweat, and evacuate humours as they shall grow: the ordinary quantity whereof, would be a warme narrow wollen cloth about his body on either side his heart, then a fair white sheet, a wollen cloth above it, and a canvase cloth or two above it, and before his breast a wollen cloth at least two double: he would continually stand upon a clean litter, and have his stable very dark, and perfumed with Iuniper, when as the strength of his dung shall annoy it.

Of dressing
him.

For his dressing, it shal be in all points done as you did to your hunting horse, onely to dresse him once a day is sufficient, and that ever in the after:noon: but for rubbing his limbs or body with dry cloaths or wisps, you shall do that as often as you come into the stable, provided that you turn but his cloaths up, but not take them from his body.

Of watering
him.

You shall water your running horse as you watered your hunting horse, & give him the same exercise after it, onely you shal not bring him into the stable of at least an hour or more after he is watered.

Of feeding
him.

The best foods for your running horse, is either good sweet oats well dried, sunned, and beaten, or bread made of two parts wheat, and but one part beans, and boulded, and sifted and knodden, as was before shewed, onely if you ad to your better sort of bread the whites of twenty or thirty egges, and with the barm a little Ale also, it will be much the better; for you shal not respect how little water you use at all: the hours you feed in, and the quantity of the food shall be the same, and in the same manner as was mentioned before, for the hunting

hunting horse, yet with these observations, that if your horse be very lean, sickly, & have a weak stomack, that then you may as before is shewd; give him with his oats a few spelted beans, or elle wath his oats in strong Ale or Beere, or in the whites of a couple of eggs.

Touching his exercise, it consisteth in two kinds, the one ayring, the other coursing: Ayring is a moderate and gentle exercise, which you shall use morning and evening, by riding or leading your horse a foot pace (but Riding is better, and lesse in danger of cold) in the morning after his water up to the hills, and in the evening after his water by the river side, by the space of an hour or two together; and before you lead him forth to air, you shall be sure to give him a rere eg broken into his mouth, as soon as his bridle is put on, for it will increase wind: and this airing you shall by no means forbear, but upon his dayes of purging or sweating, or when it much raineth, for then to ayr is unwholesome. Again if your horse be very fat, you shall air before Sun rise, and after Sun set: but if he be lean, then you shall let him have all the strength and comfort of the Sun you can devise, and during this ayring, you shal be sure that your horse be cloathed very warm, especially before the breast, and on each side the heart, for cold to a running horse is mortall.

Of this exercise by ayring.

You shal course your horse according to his strength and ability of body, that is to say, twice a week, thrice, or as oft as you see cause, & you shal course him sometimes in his cloaths to make him sweat, and consume grease, and that must be done moderately and gently; and sometimes wiith out his cloath, to increase wind; & that shall be done sharply and swiftly: you shal by keeping you horse fasting the night before, be sure, that his body

Exercise by coursing.

body be empty before he do course: to wash his tongue & nostrils with vinegar, or to piss in his mouth ere you take his back is very wholesome: you shall lead him in your hand well and warm clothed to the course, and there uncloath him, and rub his limbs well: then having courst him; after a little breath-taking cloath him again and so ride him home, there rub him thoroughly, and let him stand till he be fully cold, which perceived, let his first meat you give him, be a handful or two of the ears of pollard wheat: then after, his ordinary food as afore-said.

Of sweats.

There is also another exercise for your running horse which is, sweats in his cloaths, either abroad or in the house: for sweats in his cloths abroad, they are those which are taken upon the course, & are formerly spoke of, that they must be given by a moderate gallopping, no man running, and as soon as your horse hath past over his course, and is in a high sweat you shall instantly have him home and there lay more cloathes upon him, and keep him stirring till he have sweat so in the stable an hour or more; then abate his cloathes by little and little, till he be perfectly cooled and dried, which you must further, by rubbing him continually with dry cloathes and by laying dry cloathes on, and taking the wet away; but for sweats in his clothes, without any exercise abroad, you shall give them either when the weather is so much unseasonable, that you cannot go forth, or when your horse is so much in danger of lameness, that you dare not strain him; and you shall do it thus: first take a blanket folded and warmed very hot and wrap it about his body, then over it lay two or three more, and wisp them round, then over them as many cover lids, and pin them fast and close; then make the
horse

horse stir up and down the stable till he begin to sweat, then lay on more cloaths, and as the sweat trickleth down his face, so rub it away with dry cloaths till he have sweat sufficiently: then (as before is shewed) abate the cloathes by little and little, and rub him in every part, till he be as dry as at first.

After every course or sweat, you shall scour or purge your horse in the same manner, and with the same medicine that you did your Hunting horse; for it is the best that can by art be invented, being both a purge and a Restorative, cleansing and comforting all the parts of a Horses body: but if you think it purgeth not enough, then you shall take twenty Raisins of the Sunne, the stones pickt out, and ten Figs slit in the midst, boil them in a pottle of fair running water, til it come to be thick, then mixe it with powder of Lyquoras, Anniseeds, and Sugar-candy, til it come to a stiff paste, then make pretty round bals thereof, and roule them up in butter, and give your horse three or four of them the next morning after his sweat or course, and ride him an hour after, and then let him up warm.

After your horse hath been coursed or sweat, and is as before said cold and dry, you shall then unbridle him, give him some few wheat eares, and then at an hour or two after, give him a very sweet mash, then some bread after, which at his due hour dresse him, and give him when you find him thirsty some cold water, with a bal of your leaven dissolved into it, and so let him stand till you feed him for all night.

Course not your horse sore for at least four or five dayes before you run your match, least the sorenesse of his limbs abate him of his speed.

Except your horse be a very fowle feeder muzzle him

not above two or three nights before his match, and the night before his bloody courses.

Give your horse as wel his gentle courses, as his sharp courses upon the Race he must run, that he may as well find comfort as displeasure thereon.

In training your horse, observe not the number of the miles, but the labour fit for your horse.

Be sure upon the match day that your Horse be empty, and that he take his rest untroubled, till you prepare to lead him forth.

Shoee your Horse ever a day before you run him, that the pain of the hammers knocks may be out of his feet.

Saddle your Horse on the Race day in the stable before you lead him forth, and fixe both the pannell and the girths to his backe and sides with shoe-makers wax, to prevent all dangers.

Lead your horse to his course with all gentlenesse, and give him leave to smell to other Horses dung, that thereby he may be inticed to stale and empty his body as he goes.

When you come to the place where you must start, first rub his limbs well, then uncloath him, then take his back, and the word given, start him with all gentlenesse and quietnesse that may be, least doing any thing rashly, you happen to choak him in his own wind.

And thus much for the ordering and dyeting of the Running horse, and the particularities belonging to the same.

CHAP. 7.

The ordering of the travelling horse.

NOW for our Husbandmans travelling horse, which is to carry him in his journies, and about his businesse

ness in the Country, he shal first feed him with the best sweet hay, dry oats, or dry beanes and oats mixt together: in his travaile he shal feed him according to his stomacke, more or lesse, and in his Rest at a certaine proportion, as half a peck at each watering, is utterly sufficient.

General rules
for a traveling
horse.

In your travaile feed your horse early, that he may take his rest soon.

In travaile by no meanes wash nor walk your horse, but be sure to rub him clean.

Water him a mile before you come to your Inne, or more, as shal lie in your journey, or if you fail thereof, forbear it till next morning, for water hath often done hurt, want of water never did any.

Let your horse neither eat nor drink when he is extreame hot, for both are unwholsome.

When the dayes are extreame hot, labour your horse morning and evening, and forbear high-noon.

Take not your saddle off suddenly, but at leisure, and laying on the cloth, lay on the saddle again til he be cold.

Litter your horse deep, and in the dayes of his rest, let it also lye under him.

Dresse your horse twice a day when he rests, and once when he travailes.

If the horse bee stoned let him goe to soile, and bee purged with grasse in May; a moneth is time long enough, and that grasse which grows in Orchards under trees is best.

Let bloud spring and fall, for they are the best times to prevent sickneses.

In your journeying light at every steep hill, for it is a great refreshing and comfort to your horse.

Before you sleep every night in your journey see all
your

your horses feet stopt with Oxe dung, for it taketh a-
the heat of travail and furbating.

Many other necessary rules there are, but so depen-
ding upon these already shewed, that who so keepeth
them, shall not be ignorant of any of the rest, for they
differ more in name then nature.

CHAP. VIII.

*How to cure all general inward sicknesses in horses, which
trouble the whole body: of Fevers of all sorts,
Plagues, infections, and such like.*

Sicknesses in generall are of two kinds, one offending
the whole body, the other a particular member: the
first hidden, and not visible, the other apparant and
known by his outward demonstration. Of the first then
which offendeth the whole body, are Fevers of all sorts
as the Quotidian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Conti-
nuall, the Hittique, the Fevers in Autumne, in Summer,
or in Winter, the Fever by surfeit, Fever Pestilent, Fe-
ver accidental, or the general plague, they are all known
by these signs, much trembling, panting, and sweating,
a fullen countenance that was wont to be cheerful, hot
breath, faintnes in labour, decay of stomock & costive-
nes in the body: any, or all of which when you perceive,
first let the horse blood, and after give him this drink:
Take of *Selleadine* roots and leaves and all, a good hand-
full, as much *Wormwood*, and as much *Rew*; wash them
well, and then bruise them in a mortar, which done,
boyle them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them, and
adde to the liquor half a pound of sweet butter, then
being but luke-warm give it the horse to drink: or
half an ounce of *Diapent*, in a pint of Muscadine.

The Cure.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Head-ach, Frenzie or Stagers.

THe signs to know these diseases, which indeed are all of one nature, and work all one effect of mortality, are hanging down of the head, watry eyes, rage and reeling. And the cure is to let the horse blood in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning to take a great quantity, then after each morning blood-letting, to give the horse the drink, Take a quart of Ale and boyle it with a big white bread crust then take it from the fire and dissolve three or foure Spoonfuls of honey in it, then luke-warm give it the horse to drink, and cover his temples over with a plaister of pitch, and keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his stable dark. But to give him the former quantity of *Diapente*, either in Muskadine, or hony water is the best cure. The cure.

-CHAP. X.

Of the sleeping evill.

THe Sleeping evill or Lethargy in horses proceeds from cold, fleamy, moist humours, which bind up the vitall parts and makes them dull and heavy. The signes are continuall sleeping or desire thereunto. The cure is, to keep him much waking, and twice in one week to give him as much sweet sope (in nature of a pill) as a Ducks Egge, and then after give him to drink a little new milk and honey which is the only cure at the first, for this disease. But to be certain, I pray look in my Master-piece, and there you shall find of the infirmity more largely discoursed of, this being but a generall cure of all Cattle, and not particularly handled, of horses, as that is. The Cure.

CHAP. XI.

Of the falling evill, Plant-Stroke, Night-mare, or Palsey.

THough these diseases have severall faces, and look as though there were much difference betwene them, yet they are in nature all one, and proceed all from one offence, which is onely cold flegmatick humours, ingendred about the brain, and benumbing the senses, weakning the members, sometimes causing a horse to fall downe, and then it is called the falling evill: sometimes weakning but one member only, then it is called Planet-stroke; sometimes oppressing a horses stomack, and making him sweate in his sleep, and then it is called the Night-mare; and sometimes spoiling an especiall member, by some strange contraction, and then it is called a Palsey. The cure for any of these infirmities, is to give the horse this purging pill: Take of *Tarre* three spoonfulls, of sweet butter the like quantity, beat them well together with the powder of *Lyquoras*, *Anni-seeds* and *Sugar-candy*, til it be like paste then make it into 3 round bals, and put into each bal two or three cloves of *Garlick*, and so give them unto the horse, observing to warm him both before and after, and keep him fasting two or three hours likewise, both before and after.

The Cure.

CHAP. XII.

Of the generall Cramp, or Convulsion of sinewes.

CRamp are taken to be the contracting or drawing together of the *Sinewes*, of any one member: but *Convulsions* are when the whole body, from the setting on of the head to the extreamest parts are generally contracted and stiffned. The cure of either is, first to chase

The Cure.

and

and rub the member contracted with vinegar & common oyl, and then to wrap it all over with wet Hay, or rotten Litter, or elſe with wet woollen cloaths, either of which is a preſent Remedy.

CHAP. 13.

Of any cough or cold whatſoever, wet or dry, or for any conſumption or putrifaction of the Lungs whatſoever.

A Cold is got by unnaturall heats, and too ſuddain coolings, and theſe colds ingender coughs, and thoſe coughs, putrifaction or rottenneſſe of the Lungs. The cure therefore for them all in generall, is to take a handfull or two of the white and greeniſh moſſe which growes upon an old Oke pole, or any old Oke wood, and boyl it in a quart of milk till it be thick, and being cold turned to Jelly, then ſtrain it, and give it the Horſe lukewarme every morning till his cough end; or elſe take three quarters of an ounce of the conſerve of *Elicampene*, and diſſolve it in a pint of Sack, and lukewarm give it the Horſe faſting; then ride him after it, and let him up warm, feed as ordinary times; thus doe three mornings together.

CHAP. 14.

Of the running Glaunders, or mourning of the chine.

TAke of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tuffilaginis* made into powder as much, then mixing them together with Turpentine till they be like paſte, and making thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire: then take a chaſing-diſh and coales, and laying one or two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, and then the ſmoke riſing, put the tunnel into the horſes noſtrils and let the ſmoake goe up into his head: which done

G

ride,

ride the horse till he sweat: do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running at his nostrills cease, and the *kinnels* under his *chaps* wear away.

CHAP. 15.

Of hide bound, of consumption of the flesh.

Hide bound or consumption of the flesh, proceeds from unreasonable travail disorderly dyet, & many surfeits. It is known by a general dislike and leanneſs over the whole body, and by the sticking of the skinn close to the body, in such sort that it will not rise from the body. The cure is, first to let the horse bloud, & then give him to drink three or four mornings together a quart of new milk, with two spoonfuls of hony, and one ounce of *London treacle*: then let his food be either sodden barley, warm Grains and Salt, or beans spleted in a mill, his drink Mashies.

The cure.

CHAP. 16.

Of the breast pain, or any other sicknesse proceeding from the heart, as the Anticor and such like.

These diseases proceed from too rank feeding, and much fainesse: the signs are a faulting in his forelegs a disablenesse to bow down his neck, and a trembling over all his body. The cure is, to let him bloud, and give him three mornings together two spoonfuls of *Diapent* in a quart of Ale or Beer, for it alone putteth away all infect on from the heart.

The Cure.

CHAP. 17.

Of tyred horses.

IF your horse be tyred either in journeying or any hunting match, your best help for him is to give him
warm

warm urine to drink, & letting him bloud in the mouth to suffer him to lick up and swallow the same. Then if you can come where any netles are, to rub his mouth and sheath wel therewith: then gently to Ride him untill you come to your resting place, where set him up very warm; and before you go to bed, give him six spoonfulls of *Aqua vite* to drink, and as much provender as he will eat. The next morning rub his legs with sheeps foot oyl, and it will bring fresh nimblenes unto his sinews.

CHAP. 18.

*Of diseases in the stomach, as surfeits, loathing
of meat or drink or such like,*

IF your horse with the glut of provender, or eating raw food, have given such offence to his stomach that he casteth up all he eateth or drinketh, you shall first give him a comfortable drench, as *Diapente*, or *Treaphamicon* in Ale or beer; & then keeping him fasting, let him have no food but what he eateth out of your hand which would be bread well bakt and old, and after every two or three bits a lock of sweet hay: and his drink would be onely new milk till his stomach have gotten strength, and in a bag you shal commonly hang at his nose sower-brown bread steeped in vinegar, at which he must ever smell, and his stomach wil quickly come again to his first strength.

CHAP. 19.

Of foundring in the body.

FOUNDING in the body is of surfeits the mortallest and soonest gotten: it proceedeth from intemperate riding a horse when he is fat, & then sudainly suffering

The cure.

him to take cole; then washing a fat horse there is nothing sooner bringeth this infirmity. The signs are sadness of countenance, staring hair, stiffness of limb, and losse of belly: and the cure is only to give him wholesome strong meat, as bread of clean beanes, and warm drink, and for two or three mornings together a quart of Ale brewed with Pepper, and Cinamon and an ounce of *London-treacle*.

CHAP. 20.

Of the hungry evill.

The cure.

THe Hungry evill is an unnaturall and over-hasty greedines in a horse to devour his meat faster then he can chew it, and is only known by his greedy snatching at his meat, as if he would devour it whole: the cure is, to give him to drink milk and wheat-meal mixt together by a quart at a time, and to feed him with provender by a little and a little till he forsake it.

CHAP. 21.

Of the diseases of the Liver, as inflammations, obstructions, and consumptions.

The cure.

THe Liver, which is the vessell of blood, is subject to many diseases, according to the distemperature of the blood, and the signs to know it, is a stinking breath, and a mutual looking towards his body: and the cure is to take *Aristolochia longa*, & boyl it in running water, till the half part be consumed, and let the horse drink continually thereof, and it will cure all evils about the Liver, or any inward conduits of blood.

CHAP. 22.

Of the diseases of the Gall and especially of the Yellowes.

From the overflowing of the Gal, or rather want of the Gal, which is the vessel of choller, spring many mortall

mortal diseases, especially the Yellows, which is an extreme faint mortall sicknesse, if it be not prevented betime: the signs are yellownesse of the eies and skin, and chiefly underneath his upper lip next unto his foreteeth, a sudden & faint falling down by the high way, or in the stable, & an universall sweate over all the body: the cure is, first to let the horse blood in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eies; then take two penny-worth of *Saffron*, which being dried and made into fine powder, mixe it with sweet Butter, and in manner of a pill give it in balls to the horse, three mornings together, let his drink be warm, and his hay sprinkled with water: A quart of strong decoction of *Salladine* helps it also.

The Cure;

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the sicknesse of the spleen.

THe Spleen which is the vessel of Melancholly, when it is overcharged therewith, grows painfull, hard, and great, in such sort, that sometimes it is visible. The signs to know it, is much groaning, hasty feeding, and a continuall looking to his left side only. The cure is, take *Agrimony*, and boil a good quantity of it in the water, which the horse shall drink, and chopping the leaves small, mixe them very well with sweet *May-butter*, and give the horse two or three good round balls thereof, in the manner of Pills.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the dropisie or evill habit of the body,

THe Dropisie is that evill habit of the body, which ingendred by surfeits & unreasonable labour, altereth the colours & complexions of horses, & changeth the

hairs, in such an unnaturall sort, that a man shall not know the Beast, with which he hath been most familiar. The cure is to take a handfull or two of *Wormwood*, and boyling it in Ale or Beer a quart or better, give it the horse to drink luke-warm, morning and evening, and let him only drink his water at noon time of the day.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Collick, Belly-ake, and Belly-bound.

THe Collick or Belly-ake, is a fretting or gnawing or swelling of the Belly, or great bag, proceeding from windie humors, or from eating of green corn or pulse, hot grains without Salt or labour, or bread drow-bak't: and Belly-bound is, when a horse cannot dung. The cure of the Chollick or Belly-ake, is, to take good store of the herb *Dill*, and boile it in the water you give your horse to drink, but if he cannot dung, then you shall boil in his water good store of the herb called *Fengreek* and it will make him loose without danger or hurting.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Laxe or Bloody-Flix.

THe Laxe or Bloody-flix, is an unnaturall loosenesse in a horses body, which not being stayed, will for want of other excrement make a horse void blood only. The cure is, take a handful of the herb *Shepherdspurse*, and boile it in a quart of strong Ale and when it is luke-warm take the seed of the herb *Wood-rose* stamp, and put it therein, and give it the horse to drink.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the falling of the fundament.

THis commeth through millike and weaknes, and the cure is: Take *Town cresses*, and having dried them to powder, with your hand put up the Fundament, and then strow the powder thereon, after it lay a little hony thereon, and then strow more of the powder, mixt with the powder of *Commin*, and it helpeth.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Bots and Wormes of all sorts.

THe Bots & gnawing of worms, is a grievous pain, & the signe to know them, is the horses oft beating his belly, and tumbling and wallowing on the ground, with much desire to lie on his back. The cure is, take the leaves chopt of the herb *Saven*, & mixe it with *hony* and *butter*, and making two or three bals thereof, make the horse swallow them down, and it will help him.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the pain in the Kidneys, pain pisse, or the stone.

ALL these diseases spring from one ground, which is only gravel and hard matter gathered together in the Kidneys, and so stopping the conduits of Urine: the signes are only that the horse wil oft strain to pisse, but cannot. The cure is, to take a handfull of *Maiden-hair* and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, and give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well: this will break any stone whatsoever in a horse.

The Cure.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Strangullion.

THis is a soreneffe in the horses yard, and a hot burning smarting when he pisseth: the signes are, hee

The Cure, will pisse oft, yet but a drop or two at once. The cure is, to boil in the water which he drinketh, good store of the herb *Mayh*, or *Hogs-fennel*, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of pissing bloud.

The Cure, **T**His commeth with over travelling a horse, or travelling a horse fore in the winter, when he goeth to grasse: the cure is, take *Aristolochia-longa*, a handfull, and boil it in a quart of Ale, and give it the horse to drink luke-warm, and give him also rest.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Colt-evill, mattering of the yard, falling of the yard, shedding the Seed.

The Cure, **A**LL these evils proceed from much lust in a horse: and the cure is, the powder of the herb *Avit*, and the leaves of *Bettony*; stamp them with white wine to a moist salve, and annoint the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the yard: but if the horse shed his seed, then beat *Venice Turpentine*, & *Sugar* together, and give him every morning a good round ball thereof, untill the fluxe stay.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the particular diseases in Mares, barrennes, consumption, rage of love, casting Foals, hardnesse to foal, and how to make a Mare cast her Foal.

IF you have your Mare barren, let good store of the herb *Agnus-castus* be boild in the water she drinketh, if you would have her fruitfull then boyl good store of *Mother wort* in the water which she drinketh: If she lose her belly, which sheweth a consumption of the womb,

womb, you shal then give her a quart of Prineto drink, *Mugwort* being boiled therein. If your Mare through pride of keeping, grow into too extream lust, so that she wil neglect her food, through the violence of her fleshly appetite, as it is often seen amongst them, you shall house her for two or three daies, and give her every morning a bal of Butter & *Agnus castus* chopt together if you would have your Mare cast a Foal, take a handfull of *Dettony*, and boil it in a quart of Ale, and it wil deliver her presently. If she cannot Foal, take the herb *Horse mint*, and either drie it or stamp it, and take the powder, or the juyce, and mixe it with strong Ale, and give it the Mare, and it wil help her. If your Mare from former bruifings or strokes be apt to cast her Foals, as many are, you shall keep her at grasse very warm, and once in a week give her a good warm mash of drink; this secretly knitteth beyond expectation.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of drinking venom, as horseleaches, hensdung or such like.

IF your horse have drunk Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, feather, or such like venomous thing, which you shal know by his panting, swelling, or scouring, you shall take the herb *Sowbistle*, and drying it, beat it into powder, and put three spoonfulls thereof in a quart of Ale, and give it the Horse to drink.

C H A P. XXXV.

Of Suppositaries, Clysters, and Purgations.

IF your horse by sicknes, strict dyet, or too vehement travel grow dry and costive in his body, as is ordinarily, the easiest means in extremity to help him, is to give him

him a suppositary; the best of which is, to take a candle of four in the pound, and cut off five inches at the bigger end, and thrusting it up a good way with your hand into his fundament, presently clap downe his taile, and hold it hard to his tuell a quarter of an hour, or half an hour, and then give him liberty to dung: but if this be not strong enough, then you shall give him a Clyster, and that is, take foure handfulls of the herb Anise, and boile it in a pottle of running water, till half be consumed, then take the decoction, and mixe it with a pint of faller oyl, and a pretty quantity of salt, and with a clyster-pipe, give it him at his tuel. But if this be too weak, then give him a purgation thus, take twenty raisins of the sunne without stones, and ten figs slit, boile them in a pottle of running water, till it come to a gelly, then mixe it with the powder of Liquoras, Anise-seeds, and Sugar-candy: til it be like paste, then make it into bals, and role it in sweet butter. and sugar, and so give it the horse, to the quantity of three hen egges.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Neefings and Frictions.

THere be other two excellent helps for sick horses, as Frictions, and Neefings: the first to comfort the outward parts of the body, when the vital powers, are astonished; the other to purge the head, when it is stoppt with Phlegme, cold, or other thick humours. And of Frictions, the best is Vinegar and Patchgrease, melted together, and very hot chafed into the horses body against the hair. And to make a horse neefe there is nothing better then to take a bunch of Pellitory of Spain, and binding it to a stick, thrust it up into a horses nostrils, and it wil make him neefe without hurt or violence.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of diseases in the eyes : as warry-eyes, blood-shotten-eyes, dim-eyes, moon-eyes, stroke in the eye, wart in the eye, inflammation in the eye, pearl, pin, web, or haw.

UNto the eye belongeth many diseases, all which have their true signes in their names: and as touching that which is warry, blood-shotten, dim, moone, stricken, or inflamed, they have al one cure. The cure is, The Cure. take wormwood, and beat it in a morttar with the gal of a Bull, straine it, and anoynt the horses eyes therewith, and it is an approved remedy. But for the wart, pearle, pin, or web, which are evils growne in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herb Betin, and wash the eye therewith, and it will wear the spots away, for the haw every Smith can cut it out.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Imposthume in the ear, Pole-evill, Fiſſula, swelling after blood-letting, any gald back, canker in the withers, sit-fast, wens, navell-gall, or any hollow ulcer.

THese diseases are so apparent and common that they need no further discriptiō but their names, and the most certain cure is, to take clay of a The Cure. mud or lome wall, without lime, the straws and all, and boyling it in strong Vinegar, apply it plaister-wise to the sore, and it will of its own nature search to the botome and heal it: provided that if you see any dead or proud flesh to arise, that then you either eat or cut it away.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Vives.

FOr the Vives, which is an inflammatiō of the kirkels between the chap and the neck of the horse: take
Pepper

Pepper one penny worth, of swines grease on spoonful, the juyce of a handfull of *Rew*, *Vinegar*, two spoonfuls, mixe them together, and then put it equally into both the horses ears, and then tie them up with two flat laces, then shake the ears, that the medicine may go down, which done, let the horse blood in the neck, and in the temple veines, and it is a certain cure.

CHAP. XL.

*Of the strangle, or any Bile, Boich, or other Impostume
whatsoever.*

The Cure.

AL these diseases are of one nature, being only hard biles or impostumes, gathered together by evil humours, either between the chaps, or elsewhere on the body. The cure is, take *Southernwood*, and dry it to powder, and with *Barty meal*, and the yolk of an Egge, make it into a salve, and lay it to the impostume, and it will ripen it, break it, and heal it.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Canker in the nose, or any other part of the body.

The Cure.

TO heal any Canker in what part soever it be: take the juice of *Plantain*, as much *Vinegar*, & the same weight of the powder of *Alom*, and with it annoynt the sore twice or thrice a day, and it wil kill it, and cure it.

CHAP. XLII.

*Of stanching of blood, whether it be at the Nose, or
proceed from any wound.*

IF your horse bleed violently at the nose, and wil not be staid then you shall take *Betony*, and stamp it in a mortar with bay-salt, or other white-salt, & stop it into the horses nose, or apply it to the wound, & it wil stanch it.

it: but if you be suddenly taken, as riding by the high way or otherwise, and cannot get this herb, you shall then take any wollen cloth, or any felt hay, and with a knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding place, and it will stanch it presently.

CHAP. 43.

Of the diseases in the mouth, as bloody rifts, Ligs, Lampas Camery, inflammation, tongue-hurt, or the Barbs.

IF you find any infirmity in your hortes mouth, as the bloody rifts, which are chaps or rifts in the palate of the hortes mouth; the jigs, which a little puffsels or bladders within the hortes lips: the Lampasse, which is an excreffion of flesh above the teeth: the Camery, which is little warts in the roof of the mouth, inflammation which is blisters: barbs, which are two little paps under the tongue or any hurt on the tongue by bit or otherwise: you shal take the leavs of *wormwood* & the leaves of *Shirtwit*, and beat them in a mortar with a little honny, and with it annoint the sores, and it will heal them, as for the Lampasse, they must be burat away, which the ignorantest Smith can easily do. The cure.

CHAP. 44.

Of pain in the teeth, or loose teeth.

FOr any pain in the reeth, take Bettony and seeth it in Ale or vinegar til a half part be consumed, & wash all the gums therewith: but if they be loose, then only rub them with the leaves of *Elecompene* or *Horsechelm* after they have been let blood, and it will fasten them.

CHAP. 45.

Of the Crick in the neck.

FOr the Crick in the neck, you shal first chafe it with the Friction before specified, and then annoint and bathe

bath it with sope and vinegar, boyled together.

CHAP. 46.

*Of the falling in the Crest, manginess in the maine,
or shedding of the hair.*

ALL these diseases proceed from poverty, mislike, or over-riding, and the best cure of the falling of the Crest, is blood-letting, and proud keeping, with store of meat for strength and fatnesse ever will raise up the Crest, but if the main be mangy, you shall annoint it with Butter, and Brimstone, and if the hair fall away, then take *Southernwood*, and burn it to ashes, then take those ashes, and mixing them with common oyle, annoint the place therewith, and it will bring hair presently, smooth, thick, and fair.

CHAP. 47.

Of pain in the withers.

A Horfes withers are subject to many griefs and swellings, which proceed from cold humours, sometimes from evill saddles, therefore if at any time you see any swelling about them, you shal take the herb *Hearts-tongue*, and boil it with the oil of *Roses*, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will assuage it, or else break it and heal it.

CHAP. 48.

Of swaying the back, or weaknesse in the backe.

THese two infirmities are dangerous, and may be eased, but never absolutely cured, therefore where you find them, take *Colworts* and boyle them in oyle, and mixing them in a litle bean meal charge the back, and it will strengthen it.

CHAP.

CHAP. 49.

Of the Itch in the tail, or of the generall Scab and manginess, or of the Farcie.

FOr any of these diseases, take fresh greale, & yellow Arsnick, mixe them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard in, the sore being made raw: but if it be for Farcie, then with a knife slit all the knots, both hard and soft, and then rub in the medicine: which done, tie up the Horse, so as he may not come to bite himself, and then after he hath stood two or three hours, take old pisse and salt boyld together, provided always that you first let him bloud, and take good store from him, and also give him every morning a strong scouring, or a strong purge, both which are shewed before.

CHAP. 50.

Of any halting which commeth by straine, or stroke, either before or behind, from the shoulder or hippe down to the hoofe.

There be many infirmities which make a Horse halt, as pinching the shoulder, wrench in the shoulder, wrench in the neather joynt, splatting the shoulder, shoulde pight, strayns in joynts, & such like, all which, since they happen by one accident, as namely, by the violence of some slip or strain, they may be cured by one medicine, & it is thus. After you have found where the grief is, as you may do by griping and pinching every severall member, then where he most complaineth, there is his most grief. You shall take if the strain be new) Vinegar, Boleormoniacke, the whites of Eggs and beane-flower;

flower, and having beaten them to a perfect salve, lay them very hot to the sore place, and it wil cure it, but if the strain be old, then take vinegar and butter, and melting them together with wheat bran, make it into pultis, and lay it to the sore as hot as may be, and it wil without doubt take away the grief.

CHAP. 51.

Of foundring in the feet

OF foundring there be two sorts, a dry & a wet: the dry Foundring is incurable, the wet is thus to be helpt. First pare al the soles of his feet so thin, that you may see the quick, then let him bleed at every toe, and let them bleed wel, then stop the vein with tallow, and Rosen, and having tackt hollow shooes on his feet, stop them with bran, tarre, and tallow, as boyling hot as may be, and renew it once in two dayes, for a week together, then exercise him much, and his feet will come to their true use and nimblenesse.

CHAP. 52.

Of the Splent, curbe, Bone-spaven, or any knobbie or bony excreffion or Ring-bone.

A Splent is a bony excreffion under the knee or the fore-leg, the Curbe is the like behind the hinder hough, the Spavin is the like on the inside of the hinder hough, and the Ringbone is the like on the cronet of the hooke. And the cure is, first upon the top of the excreffion, make a slit with your knife the length of a Barly-corn, or a little more, and then with a fine cornet raise the skin from the bone, and having made it, hollow the compasse of the excreffion, and no more, take a little lint, & dip it into the oyl of *Origanum*, and thrust it into the

the hole and cover the knob, and so let it bridle till you see it rot, and that Nature casteth out both the medicine and the core. As for the Ring-bone you shall need to scarifie and annoint it with the oyle only.

CHAP. 53.

Of the Malander, Selander, Pains, Scratches, mellet, mules; Crown-scabs, and such like.

FOr any of these Sorrancess, you shall take verdigrease and soft grease, and grinding them together to an oyntment, put it in a box by it self; then take wax, Hogs-grease, and Turpentine, of each alike, and being melted together, put that salve into another Box: then when you come to dresse the sore, after you have taken off the scab, and made it raw, you shall annoint it with your green salve of *Verdigrease* & fresh grease only for two or three days; it is a sharpe salve, and will kill the cankerous humour: then when you see the sore look fair, you shall take two parts of the yellow salve, and one part of the green salve, and mixing them together, annoint the sore therewith till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall find occasion.

CAAP. 54.

Of an upper Attaint, or nether Attaint, or any hurt by over-reaching.

THese attaints are strokes or cuts by over-reaching either on the back sinew of the fore-legge, on the heels or nether i ynts, and may be safely healed by the same former medicine and meane which healeth the *Mallander*, or *Selander*, in the former chapter, onely for your over-reaches, you shall before you apply your salve lay the sore plain and open, without hollownesse, and

H

wash

wash it with beere and salt, or vinegar and salt.

CHAP. 55.

Of the infirmity of hoofes, as false quarters, loose hoofes, casting hoofes, hoofe bound, hoof-running, hoof-brittle, hoofe-hurt, hoofe-soft, hoof-hard, or generally to preserve hoofes.

THE hoof is subject to many miseries: as first to false quarters, which commeth by pricking, and must be helpt by good shooing, where the shooe must bear on ever part of the foot but upon the false quarters onely. If the hoof be loose, annoint it with pitch of *burgundy* and it will knit it: if it be clean cast off, then pitch of *burgundy* and tallow molten together, wil bring a new if it be bound or strained, it must be very wel opened at the heels, the soal kept moist, and the cronet annointed with the fat of bacon and tarre. If the frush of the feet run with stinking matter, it must be stopt with Soot, Turpentine, and *Bolearmoniacke* mixt together: if it be brittle or broken, then annoint it with pitch and Linseed oyl, molten to a soft salve; if it be soft, then stop it with Sope, and the ashes of a burnt felt mixt together: if the hoofes be hard, lay hot burning Cinders upon them, and then stop them with tow and tallow: and generally for the preserving of all good hoofes, annoint them daily with the sward or rind of fat bacon.

CHAP. 56.

Of the blood-spavens, or hough-bony, or any other unnatural swelling, from what cause soever it proceedeth

THESE two sorrhances or pustels, or soft round swellings, the first on the inside of the hinder hough, & the other on the very huckle of the hough behind, they are

are soft and very sore, and the cure is: First to take up the vein above, and let it bleed only from below, then having knit it fast with two shoee-makers ends on both sides the slit, cut the vein in two pieces: then take Linseed, and bruise it in a mortar, then mixe it with Cowdung, and heat it in a frying pan, and so apply it to the swelling only, and if it break and run, then heal it with a plaister of pitch, and the horse shal never be troubled with Spaven more: but if the swelling come by straine or bruise, then take patch-grease, and melting it, annoint the sore therewith, holding a hot Iron neere it to sinke in the grease, then fold a linnen cloath about it, and it will assuage all swellings whatsoever.

The cure.

CHAP. 57.

Of Wind-Galls.

These are little blebs or toft swellings on each side the Fetlock, procured by much travaile on hard and stony ways. The cure is to prick them, and to let out the jelly, and then dry up the sore with a playster of pitch.

The cure.

CHAP. 58.

Of Enterfairing or Shackle-gall, or any gallings.

Enterfairing is hewing one leg on another, and striking off the skin, it proceedeth from weaknesse or straightnesse of the horses pace, and Shackle-gall is any gall underneath the Fetlock. The cure is, to annoint them with Turpentine and Verdigrease mixt together, or Turpentine alone, if it rankle not too much.

The cure.

CHAP. 59.

Hurts on the Cronet, as the quitter-bone, or Marlong.

The Quitterbone is a hollow ulcer on the top of the cronet, and so is the Marlong, and the cure is: First

The Cure.

to taint it with Verdigrease untill you have eaten out the core, and made the wound very clean: then you shall heal it up with the same salves that you heale the Scratches.

CHAP. 60.

Of wounds in the foot, as gravelling, pricking, figge, retait, or cloying.

IF your Horse have any wound in his foot by what mischance soever, you shal first search it, and see that it be clear of any nayl point, or other splent to annoy it, then wash it very well with white wine and salt, and after taint it with the oyntment called *Egyptiacum*, and then lay hote upon the taint with *Flaxe hards*, *Turpentine*, *Oyle* and *VVaxe* mingled together, and annoint all the top of the hoof and cronet with *Bolearmoniacke* and *Vinegar*: do this once a day untill the sore be whole.

CHAP. 61.

To draw out a Stub or Thorn.

TAKE the herb *Detany*, and bruise it in a mortar with *black sope*, and lay it to the sore, and it will draw out the splent, iron, thorn, or stub.

CHAP. 62.

Of the Aubury or Tetter.

the cure.

THE *Aubury* is a bloody wart on any part of the horses body, and the *Tetter* is a cankerous ulcer like it: the cure of both is with an hote Iron to seare the one plain to the body, and to scarifie the other; then take the juyce of *Plantain*, and mixe it with *Vinegar*, *Honey*, and the powder of *Alom*, and with it annoint the Sore till it be whole.

CHAP.

CHAP. 63.

Of the Cords or string halt.

THis is an unnaturall binding of the sinews; which imperfection, a horse bringeth into the world with him: and therefore it is certain it is incurable, and not painfull, but onely an eye sore, yet the best way to keep it from worse inconvenience, is to bathe his limbs in the decoction of *Coleworts*.

CHAP. 64.

Of spur-galling, or fretting the skinnne, and hair.

FOr this there is nothing better then pisse and Salt, with which wash the fore dayly.

CHAP. 65.

Of healing any old sore or wound.

Fresh Butter, and the hearbe *Ameos* chopt and beaten together to a salve will heal any wound, or any old sore.

CHAP. 66.

Of sinews being cut.

IF the Horses sinews be cut, take the leaves of wild *Nepe* or *Woodbine*, and beating them in a mortar with *May* butter, apply it to the sore, and it will knit the sinews.

CHAP. 67.

Of eating away dead flesh.

TAke *Stubwort*, and lap it in a red dock leaf, and roast it in the hot Cinders, and lay it to the sore, and it wil eat away any dead flesh. So wil *Verdigrease*, burnt *Allome*, or *Lune*. The cure.

CHAP. 68.

Of knots in the joynts.

Patch-grease applied as is before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard knots in the flesh, or upon the sinews.

CHAP. 69.

Of venemous wounds, as biting with a mad Dog, tucks of Bores, Serpents, or such like.

FOr any of these mortall or venemous wounds, take *Tarrom, calamint,* and the grains of wheat, and beat them in a mortar with water of *Southernwood*, and make it into a salve, and lay it to the soe, and it will heale it safely.

CHAP. 70.

Of Lice or Nits.

THis filthinesse of Vermine is bred in a horse through unnaturall dislike and poverty : the cure is, take the juyce of *Beets* and *Stavesaker* beaten together, and with it annoint the Horses body over, and it will make him clean.

The cure.

CHAP. 71.

Of defending a Horse from Flyes.

TAKE the juyce of *Pellitory of Spain*, and mixing it with milk, annoint the horses belly therewith, and no flyes will trouble him.

CHAP. 72.

Of broken bones, or bones out of joynt.

AFTER you have placed the bones in their true places, take the *Fern-osmund*, and beat it in a mortar with the oyl of *Swallows*, and annoint all the member, then splent it and role it up, and in fifteen dayes, the bones will knit and be strong.

CHAP. 73.

Of drying up sores when they be almost whole.

A Llome burnt, unsleekt Lime, the ashes of an old shooe-sole burnt, or Oyfter-shells burnt, any of these simply by themselves, wil dry up any sore, though never so moyst.

CHAP. 74.

A most famous receipt to make a horse that is lean, and full of inward sicknesse, sound- and fat in fourteene dayes having been often approved of.

TAKE of wheat meal six pound, Anniseeds two ounces, Commin-seeds sixe drams, Carthamus one dram and a half, Fenne-greeke-seeds one ounce two drams. Brimstone one ounce and a half, Sallet oyle one pint, honey one pound and a half, white wine four pints: this must be made into past, the hard simples being pounded into powder, and finely searst, and then kneaded together, and so made into bals as big as a mans fist, then every watering consume one of those bals into his cold water, which he drinketh for morning and evening for fifteen days together, and if at the first he be dainty to drink the water, yet care not, but let him fast till he drink it, and after he begins to take it, he will drink it with great greedinesse.

CHAP. 75.

How to make a white Starre.

SLit the horses fore-head the length of your starre, and then raise the skinne up with a cornet, and put in a plate of Lead as bigge as the Starre, and let it remain so two or three days together; and then let it out and presse down the skin with your hand, and that haire

will fall away, and white will come in the place: or to scald the face or skinne with a sower apple roasted, will bring white hair: But to make a black starre, or a red starre in a horses fore-head, I refer it for you to looke and approve of my *Master-peece*, which belongeth onely to that for to be exactly discourted of, that being onely a generall cure of all Cattle.

The end of the Horse.



The generall Cure and Ordering of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe

CHAP. I.

*Of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe, their shape, and breed,
use, choice, and preservation,*

Or as much the Male of all Creatures are the principall in the breed and generation of things, and that the fruit which issueth from their Seede, participateth most with their outward shapes, and inward qualities, I think fittest in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned-cattle and Neat, to speake first of the choyce of a fair Bull, being the breeders principallest instrument of profit. You shall understand then, that of our English cattle (for I will not speake of those in *Italy*, and other forreign countries, as other Authors do, and forget mine owne) the best are bred in *York-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lancashire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Gloster-shire*, and *Somerset-shire*, though they which are bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, and *Stafford-shire*, are generally all black of colour, and though

the countries
or breed,

though they whose blacknesse is purest, and their hairs like velvet, are esteemed best; they have exceeding large horns, and very white, with black tippes; they are of stately shape, bigge, round and wel huckled together in every member, short joynted, and most comely to the eye, so that they are esteemed excellent in the market: those in *Lincolnshire* are the most part Pide with more white then the other colours, their horn, little and crooked, of bodies exceeding tall, long and large, leane and thin thighed strong hooved, not apt to surbait, and are indeed fittest for labour and draught. Those in *Somersetshire*, and *Glocestershire*, are generally of a blood red colour, in all shapes like unto those in *Lincolnshire* and fittest for their uses. Now to mixe a race of these and the black ones together is not good, for their shapes and colours are so contrary, that their issue are very uncomely: therefore I would wish all men to make their breeds either simply from one and the same kind, or else to mixe *Yorkshire* with *Staffordshire*, with *Lancashire*, or *Darbyshire* with one of the black races, and so likewise *Lincolnshire* with *Somersetshire*, or *Somersetshire* with *Glocestershire*, O (not mixing and mixing of races,

Now for the shape of your bull; he would be of a sharp and quick countenance, his horns the larger the better, his neck fleshy, his belly long and large, his forehead broad and curled, his eys black and large, his ears rough within, and hair like velvet, his muzzle large and broad at the upper lip, but narrow and smal at the nether, his nostril crooked within, yet wide and open, his dew-lap extending from his nether lip down to his fore-bootes, large, side, thinne and haity, his breast rough and bigge, his shoulders large, broad, and deep, his ribs broad and wide, his back straight and flat, even to the setting The shape of the Bull.

setting on of his tayl, which would stand high, his huckle-bones round and fair appearing, making his buttocks square, his thighs round, his legs straight & short joynted; his knees round and big, his hooves or claws long and hollow, his tayl long and bush-haired, and his pyzell round, & also wel haired. These buls as they are for breed, so they are excellently good for the draught, onely they naturally draw better single, like horses, then in the yoke, like Oxen: the reason as I suppose being, because they can hardly be matcht in an equall manner.

The use of the
Bull.

Of the Cow,
& her shape.

Now for the Cow, you shall chuse her of the same Country with your Bull, and as near as may be of one colour, only her bag or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more, her belly would be round and large, her forehead broad and smooth, and al her other parts such as are before shewed in the male kind.

Of her use.

The use of the Cow is to fold, either for the Dary, or for breed: the red Cow giveth the best milk, and the black Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calf. The yong Cow is the best for breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused. That Cow which giveth milk longest is best for both purposes, for she which goes long drie looseth half her profit, and is lesse fit for teeming: for commonly they are subject to feed, and that straineth the womb or matrix.

Of Calves,
and their
nourishing.

Now for calves: there are two ways of breeding them the one to let them run with their Dams all the yeer, which is best, & maketh the goodliest beast: the other, to take them from their dams, after their first sucking and so bring them upon the finger, with flotten milk, the cold onely being taken away and no more; for to give a young Calf hot milk his present death, or very dangerous. If your calf be calved in the five days after

Observations

the

The change, which is called the *Prime*, do not rear it, for most assuredly it will have the Sturdy, therefore preserve it only for the Butcher; also when you have preserved those male calves, which shall be Buls, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the younger they are gelt the better: the best time for rearing of calves is from *Michaelmas* till *Candlemas*. A Calf would be nourished with milk twelve weeks, only a fortnight before you wean it from milk, let the milk be mixt with water. After your Calf hath drank one moneth, you shall take the finest, sweetest, and softest hay you can get, and putting little wisps into cloven stickes, place them so as the Calf may come to them and learn to eat Hay. After our *Ladies* day when the weather is faire, you may turn your Calves to grasse, but by no meanes let it be ranke, but short and sweet, so that they may get it with some labour.

Now of the Oxe: you shall understand that the larger are the best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding, for he is the strongest to indure labour, and best able to contain both flesh and tallow. Now for his shape it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, only his face would be smooth, and his belly deeper. That Oxe is fittest for the yoak which is of gentlest nature, and most familiar with the man. In matching your oxen for the yoak, let them as near as may be, be of one height, spirit, and strength, for the stronger will ever wrong the weaker, and the duller will injure him that is of free spirit, except the driver be careful to keep the dull Oxe to his labour. Oxen for the yoak would by no means be put beyond their ordinary pace: for violence in travail heat them, heat breeds surfeit, and surfeit those diseases which make them unapt to feed, or for any other use of goodnesse.

Of the Oxe,
and her use.

Of his food
for labour

goodnesse. Your Oxe for the yoak will labour well with Barly straw, or Pease-straw, and for blend fodder which is Hay and straw mixed together, he will desire no better feeding.

Oxen to see
for the Butcher,

Now for your Oxe to feed, hee would as much as might be, be ever of lusty and young yeers, or if old yet healthfull & bruised, which you shal know by a good tail, and a good pyzell, for if the hair of one or both be lost, then he is a waster & he wil be long in feeding. If you do see the Oxe doth lick himself all over, it is a good signe that he is market-able and will feed, for it shews foundnesse, & that the beast taketh a joy in himself: yet whilst he doth so lick himself he feedeth not, for his own pride hindreth him, and therefore the husbandman wil lay the Oxes own dung upon his hide, which will make him leave licking & fall to his food. Now if you go to chuse a fat beast, you shall handle his hindmost rib, and if it be soft and loose, like down, then it shews the Oxe is outwardly wel fed; so doth soft huckle bones, and a big nach round and knotty: if his cod be big and full, it shews he is wel tallowed, and so doth the crop behind the shoulders: if it be a Cow, then handle her navell, and if that be big, round & soft, surely she is well tallowed. Many other observations there are, but they be so well known, and common in every mans use, that they need no curious demonstration.

To preserve
Cattell in
health,

Now for the preservation of these cattell in good and perfect health. It shal be meet that for the young and lusty, and indeed generally for all sorts, except Calves, to let them blood twice in the year, namely the Spring and fall, the Moon being in any of the lower signes, and also to give them to drink of the pickle of Olives mixed with a head of garlick bruised therein & for

for your calves; be only carefull that they go not too soon to grasse, and small danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carefulnesse, Beasts daily do get infirmities, and often fall into mortall extremities, peruse therefore these Chapters following, and you shall find cure for every particular disease.

CHAP. 2.

Of the Fever in Cattell.

Cattell are most subject unto a Feaver, and it cometh eyther from surfeit of food, being raw, and musty, or from flux of cold humors ingendred by old keeping: the signs are trembling, heavy eyes, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is, you shall let him blood, and then give him to drink a quart of Ale, in which is boyled three or four roots of Plantain, and two spoonfuls of the best London Treakle, and let his Hay be sprinkled with water. the cure;

CHAP. 3.

Of any inward sicknesse in Cattell.

FOr any inward sicknesse or drooping in cattell, take a quart of strong Ale, and boyl it with a handfull of Wormwood, and half a handfull of Rew; then strain it, and adde to it two spoonfuls of the juyce of Garlickes, and as much of the juyce of Houselecke, and as much London Treakle, and give it the Beast to drink, being no more but lukewarm.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Diseases in the head as the Sturdy, or turning-evill.

THis disease of the Sturdy is knowne by a continuall turning about of the Beast in one place; and the cure is to cast the Beast, and having made his feet fast to slit the upper part of his fore-head crosse-wise, about four the cure;
inches

inches each way, then turning up the skin and laying the skull bare, cut a piece out of the skull two inches square or more: then look, and next unto the panicle of the brain, you shall see a bladder lye full of water and bloud, which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then annoint the place with warm fresh Butter, turn down the skin, and with a needle and a little red silk stich it close together; then lay on a hot playster of Oyl, Turpentine, VVaxe, and a little Rozen melted together with Flax hurds, and so folding warm woollen cloaths about the head, let the Beast rise, and so remain three or four dayes ere you dresse it again, and then heal it up like another wound, only observe in this cure, by no means you touch the brain, for that is mortall, and then the help is both common and most easie.

CHAP. 5.

Of Diseases in the eyes of Cattell, as the Haw, a stroak, inflammation, weeping, or the pinne or webbe.

FOr any generall sorenesse in the eyes of Cattle, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with the juyce of *House-leeke*, and wash them therewith, and it will recover them: but if a Haw breed therein, then you shall cut it out, which every simple Smith can doe. But for a stroak, inflammation, Pin or Web, which breeds excreffions upon the eyes: take a new laid Egge, and put out half the white, then fill it up with Salt, and a little Ginger, and roste it extream hard in hote cinders: which done, beat it to powder shell and all; but before you roste it, wrap it in a wet cloath, and put of this powder into the Beasts eye, and it will heal and cure it.

CHAP. 6.

Of diseases in the mouth, as barbs under the tongue, blaine on the tongue, teeth loose, or tongue venomed.

THese barbs or paps which grow under the tongues of cattel, and being inflamed do hinder them from feeding, you shal with a keen pair of sheers cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much (as they will do if they be rank) you shall then with a red hot bodkin scar them, and drop on the top of the scarred places a drop or two of Rozen or Butter mixt together; but if they bleed not, then onely rub them with Sage and salt, and they will heal. Now for the blaine on the tongue, of some called the tin-blaine it is a blister which groweth at the roots of the tongue, and cometh through heat of the stomach and much chafing, and is oft very mortal, for it will rise so suddenly and so big that it will stop the wind of the Beast. The cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the beast, & drawing out his tongue, with your nail to break the blister, and then to waish the sore place with strong brine, or Sage, salt, and water, if you find more blisters then one break them all, and wash them and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shal let the beast bloud in his gums, and under his tail, then wash his chaps with sage and woodbine leavs, boild in brine: lastly if the tongue be venomed, which you shall know by the unnatural swelling thereof: you shall take Plantain, and boiling it with vinegar and salt, wash the tongue therewith, and it will cure it.

The Cure.

CHAP. 7.

Of diseases in the neck, as being galled, bruised, swolne, out of joynt, or having the closh.

IF any oxes neck be galled, bruised, or swolne with the

the yolk, take the leaves of round *Aristolochia*, and beating them in a Morter, with tallow, or fresh grease, anoint the sore place therewith, and it will not onely heal it, but any strayn in the neck, even if the bone be a little disordered. Now for the *Cleshe* or *Clomse* which causeth a Beast to pill and lose the hair from his neck, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainy weather: you shall take the ashes of an old burnt shoe, and strew it upon the neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

CHAP. 8.

Of the Pestilence, Gargill, or Murrain in Beasts.

THIS Pestilence or Murraine amongst Beasts is bred by divers occasions, as from ranknesse of blood, or feeding, from corruption of the ayre, intemperatnesse of the weather, inundation of floods, or the infection of other Cattell: much might be said of the violence and mortality thereof, which hath utterly unfurnished whole Countries; but to go to the cure, you shall give to all your cattel, as wel the sound as sick, this medicine, which never failed to preserve as many as have taken it: take of old urine a quart, and mixe it with a handfull of Hens dung dissolved therein, and let your Beast drink it.

CHAP. 9.

Of the misliking, or leannesse of Beasts.

IF your Beast fall into any unnatural mislike or leanness, which you shal know by the discolouring of his hair: you shall then cause him first to be let blood, and after take sweet Butter, and beat it into a morter, with a little *Myrrhe*, and the shaving of *Ivory*, and being kept fasting, make him swallow down two or three bals thereof: and if it be in the Winter, feed him with sweet Hay; if in the Summer, put him to grasse.

CHAP.

CHAP. 10.

*Of the disease in the Guts, as fluxe, costivenesse,
cholike, and such like.*

IF your Beast be troubled with any fore lax, or bloudy flux, you shall take a handful of the seeds of *wood-rose*, and being dried and beaten to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it the Beast to drinke. But if he be too dry or costive in his body, then you shall take a handfull of *Fennegreek*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and give it him to drink; but for any cholick or belly-ake, or knawing of the guts, boyle in the water which he drinketh good store of oyle, and it will helpe him.

CHAP. 11.

Of pissing of bloud.

IF your Beast pisse bloud, which commeth either of Over-labouring, or of hard and sower feeding, you shall take *Shepherds purse*, and boyl it in a quart of red wine, and then strain it, and put to it a little *Cynamon*, and so give it the Beast to drink.

CHAP. 12.

Of dropping nostrils, or any cold in the head.

IF your Beasts nostrils run continually, which is a sign of cold in the head, you shall take *Butter* and *Brimstone*, and mixing them together, annoint two goose-feathers therewith, and thrust them up into the nostrils of the Beast; and use thus to do every morning till they leave dropping.

CHAP. 13.

Of any swelling in a Beast whatsoever.

IF your Beast have any outward swelling, bath it with Oyl and vinegar exceeding hot, and it will assuage it:
I but

but if the swelling be inward, then boyl round *Aristolochia* in his water.

CHAP. 14.

Of the worm in the tayl.

THere is a worm which will breed in the taile of a beast, and doth not onely keepe him from feeding, but also eateth away the hair of the taile, and disfigureth the beast. The cure is, to wash the tail in strong yve made of urine and *Ash-wood ashes*, and that will kill the worm and, and also heal and dry up the sore.

The cure.

CHAP. 15.

Of any cough, or shortnesse of breath in Cattle.

IF your beast be troubled with the cough or shortnesse of breath, you shall give him to drink divers mornings together a spoonfull or two of Tarre dissolved in a quart of new milk, and a head of Garlick clean pild and bruised.

CHAP. 16.

Of any Impostume, bile, or botch in a Beast.

IF your beast be troubled with any impostume, bile, or botch, you shall take Lilly roots and boile them in milk till they be soft, so that you may make them like pap: then being very hote clap it to the soar, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot iron, and let out the filth, then heal it up with Tar, Turpentine, and oyl mixt together.

CHAP. 17.

Of diseases in the sinews, as weaknesse, stiffnesse, or forenesse.

IF you find by the unnimble going of your beast, that his sinews are weak, shrunk or tender: Take *Mal-lows* and *Chickweed*, and boyle them in the dregs of Ale or in vinegar, and being very hot, lay it to the offended member,

member, and it will comfort the sinewes.

CHAP. 18.

Of the generall scab, particular scab, itch, or scurfe in Cattle.

IF your Beast be troubled with some few scabs here and there on his body, you shall onely rub them off, and annoynt the place with black Sope and Tar, mixt together, and it will heal them. But if the scab be universall over the body, and the scabs mixt with a dry scurf, then you shall first let the beast bleed, after rub off the scabs and scurf til the skin bleeds, then wash it with old urine and greene Copporas together; and after the bathing is dry, annoynt the body with Boresgrease, and Brimstone mingled together.

CHAP. 19.

Of the hide-bound or dry skin in Cattle.

THIS grief commeth of over-much labour and evil keeping, and above all other beasts your *Lincolnshire* Oxen are subject unto it, the signes are a discoloured and hard skin, with much leanness: the cure is, to let him bleed, and to give him to drink a quart of good strong Ale brewed with *Myrr*, and the powder of *bay berries*, or for want of berries the Bay-tree leaves, and then keepe him warme and feede him with Hay that is a little Mow-burnt, and onely looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drink, and drinking will loosen his skinne.

The cure.

CHAP. 20.

Of the diseases in the lungs, especially the lung.

growne.

THE Lungs of a beast are much subject to sicknesse, as may appear by much panting, and shortnesse of breath, the signes being a continuall coughing, but that

which is before prescribed for the Cough, will cure all these, only for a Beast which is Lung-grown, or hath his lungs grown to his side, which commeth through some extream drought taken in the Summer season, and is known by the cough, hoarse, or hollow coughing; you shall take a pint of *Tanners oze*, and mixe it with a pint of new milke, and one ounce of brown Sugar-candy, and give it the Beast to drink, this hath bin found a present cure: or to give him a ball as big as a mans fist of Tar and Butter mixt together, is a very certaine cure.

CHAP. 21.

Of biting with a mad Dog, or any other Venemous Beast.

IF your Beast be bitten with a mad Dog, or any other Venemous Beast, you shall take *Plantain*, and beat it in a mortar with *Bolearmoniake*, *Saguis*, *Draconis*, Barley meale, and the whites of Eggs, and playster wise lay it to the fore, renewing it once in fourteen hours.

Of the falling down of the pallate of a Beasts mouth.

LAbour and drought will make the pallate of a Beasts mouth to fall down, which you shall know by a certain hollow changing in his mouth, when hee would eate, also by his sighing, and a desire to eate but cannot. The ordinary cure is, you shall cast the Beast, and with your hand thrust it up, then let him bloud in the pallate, and annoint it with honey and salt: and then put him to grasse, for he may eat no dry meat.

The cure.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of any griefe or pain in the hoof of a beaft, and of the Foule.

TAKE *Mugwort*, and beat it in a Mortar with hard tallow, & apply it to the hoof of the Beaft, and it wil take away any grief whatsoever. But if he be troubled with that difeafe, wch is called the *Foul*, and cometh most commonly by treading in mans ordure, you breedeth a forenesse and swelling between the cleyes, you shal for the cure cast the beaft, & with a Hay-rope rub him so hard between the same, that you make him bleed, then anoint the place with *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitching-fee*, mixt together, and keep him out of the dirt, and he will soon be whole. The Cure.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of bruifings in general, on what part of the body soever they be.

TAKE *Brooklime* the lesse, and fry it with tallow, and so hot lay it to the bruise, and it will either expel it, or else ripen it, break it, & heal it, as hath been often approved.

CHAP. XXV.

Of swallowing downe Hens dung, or any poysonous thing.

IF your Beaft have swallowed downe Hens-dung, Horse-leeches, or any other poysonous thing, you shal take a pint of strong vinegar, & half so much oyl, or sweet Butter, & two spoonfulls of *London-treacle*, & mixing them together on the fire, give it the Beaft warm to drink, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of killing Lice or Ticks.

BEASTS that are bred in Woods under dropping of trees, or in barren & unwholsome places are much

the cure.

subject to Lice, Tickes, and other Vermine. The Cure whereof is to annoint their body with fresh Grease, Pepper, Staveaker, and Quicksilver, beaten together untill the Quicksilver be slain.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Dewboln, or generall Gargill.

HOWsoever some of our English Writers are opinioned, this *Dewboln* or general *Gargil* is a poysonous and violent swelling, beginning at the neather part of the Dewlap; and if it be not prevented, the swelling wil ascend upward to the throat of the Beast, and then it is incurable: therefore for the preservation of your beast as soone as you see the swelling appear, cast the beast and slit the swel'd place of the *Dewlap* at least foure inches in length; then take a handful or two of *Speare-grasse*, or *Knot-grasse*, and thrusting it into the wound, stitch it up close; then annoint it with *Butter*, and salt, and so let it rot and wear away of it self, if you perceive that his body be sweld, which is a sign that the poison is dispers'd inwardly, then it shall be good to give him a quart of *Ale*, and *Rem* boild together, and so to chaffe him up and down wel, both before and after.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the losse of the Cud.

the cure.

A Beast wil many times through carelesnesse in chawing, lose his Cud, and then moun & leave to eat: The certain cure whereof is to take a little sower *Leaven* and *Salt*, and beating it in a Mortar with mans *Vrine* and *Lome*, make a pretty big ball, and force him to swallow it down and it will recover his Cud.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

*Of killing of all sorts of wormes either in the
Oxe, Cow, or Calfe.*

There is nothing killeth Wormes in the bodies of cattell sooner than *Saten* chop'd smal, and beaten with sweet *Butter*, and so given in round balls, to the beast, nor any thing maketh them void them so soon as sweet *Mert*, and a little black *Sope* mixt together, & given the Beast to drink.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the vomiting of blood.

This disease commeth through rankenaeffe of blood got in fruitfull pastures after hard-keeping, in so much that you shall see the blood flow from their mouthes. The cure is, first to let the beast bloud, and then give to drink *Bolearmoniake* and *Ale* mixt together.

the Cure.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattell.

If your beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sudden swelling of his joynts, and falling again, you shall take *Galingall*, and boil it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and pulvis wise lay it to the offended member.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of milking of a Beast.

Milking is when a beast will oft fall, and oft rise, as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together: it proceeds from some stroke or bruise either by cudgell or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him suddenly, but to give him *Ale*, & some stone *Pitch* mixt very well together to drink.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of provoking a Beast to pisse.

IF your Beast cannot pisse, steep Smalage, or the roots of Raddish in a quart of Ale, and give it him to drink, and it presently helpeth.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the over-flowing of the gall in Beasts.

THe over-flowing of the Gall, is ever knowne by the yellownesse of the skin, and the eyes of the Beast: And the cure is, to give him a quart of Milk, Saffron, and Turmrick mix'd together, to drinke after he hath been let bloud, and so do three mornings together.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a Beast that is goared, either with a stake, or the horn of another Beast.

TAke Turpentine and Oyle, and heat them on the coals, and then taint the wound therewith, and it will heale it.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is whethered.

THIS disease is, when a Cow after her calving cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compell her to cast it, you shall take the juyce of Bettony, Mugwort, & Mallows, of each three spoonfuls, and mixe it with a quart of Ale, and give it the Beast to drink: and also give her to eat scorched Barley, and it will force her to avoid her burthen suddenly.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of drawing out thorns or stubs.

TAke black Snails and black Soap, and beat them to a falue, and apply them to the fore, and it will draw the griefe to be apparant.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattell.

THere is nothing doth purge a Beast so naturally, as the green weedy grasse which groweth in Orchards under trees; nor any medicine doth purge them better than *tar, butter, and sugarcandy*, mixt together, and given in bals as big as an Hens-egge.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of being shrew-run, or shrew-bitten.

A Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouse with short uneven legs, & a long head like a Swines, is venomous and if it bite a Beast, the Sore will swell and rankle, and put the Beast in danger; but if it only run over a Beast, it feebleth his hinder parts, & maketh him unable to go: the cure then for being shrew-bitten, is the same which is formerly shewed for the bitidg of other venomous Beasts: but if he be shrew-run, you shall onely draw him under, or beat him with a bramble, which groweth at both ends in the Furrows of Corn lands.

CHAP. XL.

Of faintnesse in labour.

IF your Beast in his labour, and heat of the day, chance to faint, you shal loose him, and drive him to the running stream to drink, and then give him two or three Ospines full of parch'd Barley to eat, and he will labour fresh again.

CHAP. XLI.

Of breeding Milk in a Cow.

IF your Cow after her calving cannot let downe her Milke, you shall give her a quart of strong Posset-Ale, mix'd with *Anise-seeds*, and *Coliander-seeds*, beaten
to

to powder, to drinke every morning, and it will not only make her milke spring, but also encrease it wonderfully.

CHAP. XLII.

Of bones out of joynt, or bones broken.

IF any Beast have a bone broken, or misplaced, after you have set it right, and in his true place, you shall wrap a plaster about it, made of *Burgundy-pitch*, *tallow*, and *Linseed-oyle*, and then splent it, and let it remain unbound 15. dayes, and it will doe it much good.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the rot in Beasts.

IF your Beast be subject to rottenesse, which you may know by his leanness, milke, and continual scowring behind: you shal take *Bay-berries*, beaten to powder, *Myrrhe*, *Ivy-leaves*, *Elder-leaves*, and *Feather-few*, a good lump of dry clay, and *Bay-salt*, mixe these together in strong *Urine*, and being warme, give the Beast half a pint thereof to drinke, and it will knit and preserve them.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Pantas.

THe *Pantas* is a very faint Disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake, and pant much. The Cure is to give him in *Ale* & *Vrine*, mixt together, a little foot and a little earning to drink, two or three mornings before you labour him.

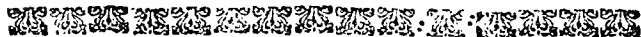
CHAP. XLV.

Of all manner of wounds in Beasts.

TO cure any wounds in Beasts given by edg-tools, or otherwise, where the skin is broke, take *Hogs-grease*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, and *Waxe*, of each a like quantity

city, and a quarter so much Verdigrease, and melt them all together into one salve, and apply it to the wound by spreading it upon a cloath, and it will heal it without any rank, or dead flesh.

The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow, and Calf, &c.



OF SHEEP.

CHAP. I.

Of Sheep in generall, their use, choyce, shape, and preservation.



Enter into any longer discourse of praise or profit of sheepe, or to shew my reading by relation of the sheepe of other countries were frivolous, because I am to write much in a very little Paper, and I speak only to my Country-men the English, who desire to learne

& know their own profit. Know then, that whosoever will stock himself with good sheepe, must look into the nature of the soyl in which he liveth: For sheepe according to the Earth and Aire in which they live, doe alter their nature and properties: the Barren Sheepe becoming good, in good soyles, and the good sheepe barren in evill soyles. If then you desire to have sheepe of a curious fine staple of Wool, from whence you may draw a thred as fine as silk, you
shal

shal see such in *Herefordshire*, about *Lempster* side, & other special parts of that Countrey; in that part of *Worster-shire*, joyning upon *Shrop-shire*, and many such like places: yet these sheepe are very little of bone, black faced, and bear a very little burthen. The sheepe upon *Cotſal* hills, are of better bone, shape and burthen, but their staple is courser and deeper. The sheepe in that part of *Worstershire*, which joyneth on *Warwickshire*, & many parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Liecestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, & part of *Northamptonshire*; & that part of *Nottinghamshire*, which is exempt from the Forrest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned sheepe, of the best shape, and deepest staple; chiefly, if they be Pasture-sheep; yet is their Wool courser then that of *Cotſal*. *Lincolne-shire* especially in the salt Marthes have the largest sheepe, but not the best Wool, for their legges and bellies are long & naked, & teer staple is courser then any other: The sheep in *Yorkshire*, and so Northward, are of reasonable big bone, but of a staple rough and hairy, and the Welch sheepe are of all the worst, for they are both little, & of worse staple; and indeed, are praised only in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

Of the choice
of sheep.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the sheepe of every Countrey, you goe about to stocke your ground, be sure to bring your sheepe from a worse soyle to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The

Of the Leare.

Lear, which is the Earth on which a sheepe lyeth, and giveth him his colour, is much to be respected: the red Leare is held the best, the dusky, inclining to a little rednesse, is tolerable, but the white or dirty Leare stark naught. In the choice therefore of your sheepe, chuse the biggest boned, with the best wool; the staple

being

being soft, greasie, well curled, & close together, so that a man shall have much adoe to part it with his fingers. These sheepe besides the bearing of the best burthen, are alwayes the best Butchers ware, and go soonest away in the Market, Therefore, in the choice of sheepe for your breed, have a principall respect to your Rams, for they ever marre or make a flocke : let them then as neer as you can, have these properties or shap^{The shape of a Sheepe,}s. First, large of body in every generall part, with a long body, and a large belly, his fore-head would be broad, round, and well rising, a cheerful large eye, straight short nostrils, and a very small muzel; by no means any horns, for the dodder sheepe is the best breeder, and his issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaning, as the horned sheepe do: besides, those sheepe which have no hornes, are of such strength of head, that they have oft beene scene to kill those sheepe which have the largest horns and best wrinkled: a sheepe would have a large upright neck, somewhat bending like the necke of a horse, a very broad back, round buttocks, a thicke taile, and short joynted legs, small, clean and nimble, his wooll would be thick, and deep, covering his belly all over; also his face, and even to his nostrils, and so downwards to his very knees and hinder houghs. And thus according to the shape, properties and soyle, from whence you chuse your Rams chuse the rest of your Flock also.

The best time for your Ewes to bring forth their yong ones, is, if they be Pasture-sheep, about the latter end of *April*, and so untill the beginning of *June*; but if they be Field-sheep, then from the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*, that their lambs may be strong and able before May day to follow their dams over the rough Fallow lands, and Water furrowes, which weak
Lambes

When Ewes
should bring
forth.

Lambs are not able to doe; and although to yeare thus early in the winter, when there is no grasse springing, and the sharpness of the weather also be dangerous, yet the hu bandman must provide shelter and sweet fodder and the Shepheard with great vigilance be stirring at all hours to prevent evils, for the reasons before shewed, and though the Ewe at the first be scant of Milk, yet as the warme weather increaseth, and the grasse beginneth to Spring, so will her milk spring also.

Ordering of
Lambes.

Now for your Lambs: about *Michaelmas* you shall separte the male from the female; and having chosen out the worthiest, which you mean to keep for Rams put them aside, and then gueld the rest, which every orderly Shepheard can do sufficiently, for there is no danger in guelding young lambs. The first year a male Lamb is called a weather-Hog, and a female Lamb an Ewe Hog: the second year the male is a weather, and the female a Theafe, & then she may be put to the ram but if you let her go over that year also, then shee is a double Theafe, and will both her self be the goodlier Sheep, & also bring forth the goodlier lamb; whence it comes, that the best Sheep-masters, make more account of the double Theafe then of any other breeder.

Needful Ob-
servations.

You shall observe never to sheare your Lambes till they be full Hogs: you shall ever wash three dayes before you shear: the best time of shearing is from *June* to *August*, Ewes are ever good breeders from three years old till their months break. If you would have your Ewes bring forth male Lambes, note when the North-wind bloweth, & driving your flock against the wind: let your Rammes ride as they go, and this will make the Ewes to conceive Male Lambes: so likewise, if you
would

would have female Lambs, put your Rammes to the Ewes when the wind bloweth out of the South.

Now for the general preservation of sheep, feed them as much as you can upon high grounds, which are dry and fruitful, the grasse sweet, yet so short that it must be got with much labour: but if you must force perforce feed upon low and moist grounds, which are infectious, you shall not bring your sheep from the fold (for I now speak to the honest English husbandman) untill the Sun be risen, and that the beams beginne to draw the dew from the earth, then having let them forth, drive them to their place of feed, & there, with your dog, chase them up and down til they be weary & then let them either feed or take their rest, which they please, this chasing first, beateth away mill dewes, and all other dewes from the earth, as also those webs, kels, & flakes which lying on the earth, & a sheep licking them up, do breed rottenesse: also this chasing stirreth up that naturall heat in a sheep, which drinketh up, and wasteth the abundance of moisture, which else would turn to rottenesse. Besides a sheep, being thus chased and wearied, will fall to his food more deliberately, & not with such greedinesse as otherwise he would, and also make choice of that meat which is best for his health. If a Shepheard once in a moneth, or alwayes when he hath occasion to handle his Sheep, rub their mouthes with *Bay salt*, it is an excellent preservation against all manner of sicknesse, and very comfortable for a sheep also, for a sheep wil very wel live, and abate of his flesh by rubbing his mouth once a day with *Bay salt* only. Now, for as much as notwithstanding these principles a sheep falleth into many infirmities, hereafter followeth the severall cures of all manner of diseases.

CHAP. 2.

The signes to know a sound sheep, and an unsound sheepe.

IF a sheep be found and perfit, his eye will be bright and cheerfull, the white pure without spot, and the strings red, his gums also will be red, his teeth white and even, his skin on his brisket will be red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulder where Wooll grows not, his skin in generall will be loose, his Wooll fast, his breath long, and his feet not hot; but if he be unsound, then these signs will have contrary faces, his eyes will be heavy, pale and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth yellow and foul, his Wooll when it is pulled will easily part from his body; and when hee is dead open him and you shall find his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his Liver putrified, and his flesh moyst and warrish.

CHAP. 3.

Of sicknesse in generall, or the Feaver amongst sheep.

CHange of pasture is a great cure for sick sheepe, yet if you find any more particularly troubled the best: take *Puliot royall*, and stamping it, mixe the juyce with water and vinegar the quantity of halfe a pint, and give it the sheep with a horn luke warm; and by no means let the sheep be much chaf't: also in these sicknesses the shepherd must have a great care to note from whence the disease groweth, if it proceed from cold, then to drive his sheep to shelter, if from heat, then to feed them in shady and coole places.

CHAP. 4.

Of the generall scab, or Itch in sheep.

THis generall Scab or Itch in sheep is of all diseases the most common among them, proceeding from
rayny

rainy and wet weather, which falling upon their skins, if they happen to be chafte or heated after, they presently break forth into the scabs, which you shall know by a white filthy scurf sticking upon their skins: and the most usual medicine for the same, which all shepherds use, is to annoint the place with *tarre* and *grease*, mixt together, but if upon the first appearance of the Itch you keep *Pulioi-royal* in water, and wash the skin therewith, it will preserve them from running into the scab.

CHAP. 5.

Of killing Maggots in sheepe.

IF a sheepe be troubled with Maggots, you shall take *Goose grease*, *tar*, and *Brimstone*, and mix them together on the fire, and then annoint the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

CHAP. 6.

Of the Red-water.

THe red water is a poysonous disease in sheepe, offending the heart, and is indeed as the pestilence amongst other cattle: therefore when you find any of your sheepe infected therewith, you shall first let him bloud in the foot between the claws, and also under the tayl, and then lay to the fore places *Rew* or *Worm-wood*, beaten with bay Salt, and it helpeth.

CHAP. 7.

Of Lung-sick, or any cough or cold.

IF your sheepe be troubled with any sicknesse in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and shortnesse of breath, you shall take *Tussilage*, or *Colts-foot* and *Lungwort*, and stamping them, strain the juyce into a little *honey & water*, and give it the sheepe to drink.

CHAP. 8.

Of the worm in the Claw of the Sheep, or any other part.

The cure.

THis Worm breedeth commonly before, between the claws of the foot: but whereſoever it breedeth, it is known by the head, which is like a tuft of hair, and will ſtick forth in a bunch. The cure is, to ſlit the foot and draw out the worm without breaking it: and then annoint the place with *Tarre* and *tallow* mixt together for *tarre* ſimply of it ſelf will draw too much.

CHAP. 9.

Of the wildfire in Sheepe.

THis diſeaſe which is called the wild-fire, is a very ſectious ſickneſs, and will indanger the whole flock; but howſoever, incurable it his held, yet it is certain that if you take *Chervile*, and ſtamping it with old *Ale*, make a ſalve thereof, and annoint the ſore therewith, it will kill the fire and ſet the ſheepe ſafe: and though ſome for this diſeaſe, bury the firſt infected ſheepe alive, with his heeles upward, before the ſheepe-coat door; yet this medicine hath bin ever found more effectually.

CHAP. 10.

Of the diſeaſes of the Gall, as Choler, Iau ndiſe, and ſuch like.

The Cure.

THeſe diſeaſes are known by the yellowneſſe of the ſheeps ſkin: and the cure is, to take *Plaintain* and *lettice*, and ſtamping them together mixt heit iuyce with *Vinegar*, and give half a pint to a ſheepe to drink.

CHAP. 11.

Of the tough fleam or ſtopping in Sheepe.

IF your ſheepe be ſtopt in the head, breaſt or weſſand, either with tough fleam or other cold humors, which you ſhal know by the running of the noſtrils, then take
the

the powder of *Pulioi-royall*, and making it with clarified hony, dissolve it in warme water the quantity of half a pint, and give it the sheepe to drink, and it will loosen the fleame.

CHAP. 12.

Of broken bones in sheepe, or bones out of joynt.

IF your sheepe chance to break a leg, or have any other bone misplaced, you shall after you have set it straight and right again: first bathe it with oyle and wine, and then dipping a cloath in molten *Patchgrease*, roule it about, and splint it as occasion shall serve, and so let it remain nine dayes, and dresse it again, and at the end of the next nine dayes, the sheepe will be able to goe.

CHAP. 13.

Of any sickness in Lambes.

IF your Lamb be sick, you shall give it *Mares milke*, or *Goats milke*, or the owne Dams milke mixt with water to drink, and keep it very warm.

CHAP. 14.

Of the sturdy, turning-evil, or More-found.

THese diseases proceed from ranknesse of Bloud which offendeth the Brain, and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe bloud in the eye veins, The cure? temple veins, and through the nostrils, then to rub the places with young *Nettles* bruised.

CHAP. 15.

Of Diseases in the eyes, as the Haw, dimnesse, or any sorenesse.

IF your sheepe have any imperfection in his eyes, you shall drop the juyce of *Selandine* into them, and it is a present help.

CHAP. 16.

Of water in a sheepes belly.

IF a sheep have water in his belly betweene the outward flesh and the rim, then you may safely adventure to let it forth by making a little hole through the flesh, and putting in a quill, but if it be betweene the rim and the bag, then it is incurable; for you may by no means cut the rim asunder: when the water is set forth, you shall stitch up the hole, and annoint it with Tarre and Butter mixt together. This water if it remain in the body will rot the sheep.

CHAP. 17.

Of the tagd or belt sheep.

the cure.

A Sheep is said to be tagd or belt, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tayl in such wise, that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein. The cure is, with a pair of sheeres to cut away the tags, and to lay the sore bare and raw, and then to throw earth dryed upon it, and after that tarre and Goose-grease mixt together.

CHAP. 18.

Of the poxe in sheep.

The cure.

THe poxe in sheep, and small red pimples like purples rising on the skin, and they are infectious. The cure is, to take *Rosemary*, and boyl the leaves in *vinegar*, and bathe the sores therewith, and it will heale them: change of pasture is good for this disease, and you shall also separate the sick from the sound.

CHAP. 19.

Of the wood-evil or cramp.

THis disease is weakness or straitning of the sinewes, got by colds and surfets: it is very mortall, and will
run

run though a whole flock. The Cure is, to take *Cink-* The Cure.
foil or *five-leaved* grasse, and boyl it in Wine, and give
 the sheep a pint thereof to drink, and keep him warm
 and chafe his legs with oyl and vinegar.

CHAP. 20.

*Of making an Ewe to love her own Lamb,
 or any other Ews Lamb.*

IF an Ewe grow unnatural, and wil not take her lamb
 after she hath yeaned it, you shall take a litle of the
 clean of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lamb
 lay, and force the Ewe to eat it, or at least chew it in her
 mouth, and she will fall to love it naturally; but if an
 Ewe have cast her lamb, and you would have her take
 to another Ews Lamb, you shall take the Lamb which
 is dead, and with it rub and daub the live lamb all over
 and so put it to the Ewe, and she will take as natural to
 it, as if it were her own.

CHAP. 21.

Of licking up poison.

IF a Sheep, chance to lick up any poison, you shall
 perceive it by a suddaine swelling and reeling of the
 sheep. And the cure is, as soon as you see it stagger, The cure,
 to open the mouth, and you shal find one or more bli-
 sters upon the tongue Roots, you shall presently break
 them with your fingers, and rub them with Earth or
 Sage, and then pisse into the Sheepss mouth, and it will
 do well.

CHAP. 22.

Of Lambs yeaned sick.

IF a Lamb be yeaned sicke and weak, the Shepheard
 shall fold it up in his cloak, blow into the mouth of
 it, and then drawing the Dams dugs squirt milk into the
 mouth of it.

CHAP. 23.

Of making an Ewe to be easily delivered.

IF an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lamb, you shall take *Balsamint*, or *Horse-mint*, and put either the juyce or powder of it into a little strong Ale, and give it the Ewe to drink, and she will yeane presently.

CHAP. 24.

IF a sheeps teeth be loose, let him blood in his gums, and under his tayl, and then rub his teeth with earth, Salt and Sage.

CHAP. 25.

Of increasing milke in Ewes.

Nothing increaseth milke in Ewes more then change of pasture and feeding, driving them one while unto the Hills, another while to the Vallies, and where the grasse is sweetest and short, the sheep eateth with best appetite, there see you continue longest: and touching giving them *Fitches*, *Dill*, *Anniseeds*, and such like; this change of ground will make milke spring much better.

CHAP. 26.

Of the staggers, or lease sicknesse in Lambes, or elder sheepe.

THe staggers is ingendred in sheepe by surfeiting on Oke leaves, Hawthorn leaves, or such like, which Lambs are very apt unto: it is a cold corrupt blood, or fleame, gathered together about the brain, and indeed is suddainly mortall. The best cure is, to take *Asafettida*, and dissolve it in warm water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each ear of the sheep or Lamb, and it is a present remedy.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. 27.

Of worms in the guts of Sheep or Lambes.

Sheep are as subject to worms in their guts and stomachs as any other Cattell whatsoever, which you shall know by beating their bellies with their feet, and by looking continually at their bellies. The cure is, to take the leaves of *Coliander*, and to stamp them, and then mixing the juyce thereof with honey, to give the sheep to drink, and then chafe him a little, and keepe him two or three hours fasting. The cure.

CHAP. 28.

Of the losse of the Cud.

That which helpeth the losse of the Cud in Oxe or Cow, the same is a present remedy for sheep, and is spoke of before in a former Chapter.

CHAP. 29.

Of saving Sheep from the Rot.

THis diseale of rottenness is the cruellst of all other amongst sheep, and extendeth his violence over all the Flock: nay, over Townships & countries: and though it be held of most men incurable, yet good government, and this receipt which I shall deliver you, will not only prevent it, but preserve your sheepe safe: Therefore, as soon as you perceive that any of your sheep are tainted, you shall take *Adraques*, which is a certain salt gathered from the salt Marches in the heate of Summer, when the Tide is going away, and leaving certain drops of salt water on the grasse, then the violent heat of the Sun turnes it to Salt: and to speak briefly, all Salt made by the violence of the Suns heat only, is taken for *Adraques*, of which there is infinite store in Spain. With this *Adraques* rub the mouths of all your sheep once a week, and you shall never need to fear

the rotting of them, for it hath been well tried : and as I imagine, the experiment was found out from this very ground. It is a rule, and well known at this day in Lincolnshire, and in Kent, that upon the salt Marshes sheep did never dye of the Rot: no other reason being known therefore, but the licking up of that Salt, and without doubt, it is most infallible and most easie.

CHAP 30.

A few precepts for the Shepheard.

IT is meete that every good and carefull Shepheard know what food is good for Sheep, what hurtfull : that following the one, and eschewing the other, he may ever keep his Cattle in health. The grasse that is most wholesome for sheep, is that which hath growing in it good store of *Mellilot, Claver, Self-beal, Cyncklesfoyle, Broom, Pympernell, and white Henband.*

The grasse which is unwholesome for sheepe, is that which hath growing amongst it, *Spear, Wort, Penaimort, or Penny-grasse, and any weed which grow from inundations or overflowes of water ; likewise, Knot-grasse is not good, nor Mildewd grasse.* Of all Rots the hungar rot is the worst, for it both putrifieth the flesh and skin, and this is most incident to field sheepe, for to pasture sheep it never happeneth. The next Rot to it, is the Pelt-rot, which cometh by great store of rain immediatly after a sheepe is new shorn, which mildewing the skin corrupteth the body, and this also is incident to field sheepe which want shelter.

There be little white Snailles which a sheepe will lick up, and they will soon rot him.

There will grow upon Ewes teates little dry scabs, which will stop their milke; when the Lambes suck, the shepheard must have care to dull them away.

A Sheep will have a bladder of water under his chin sometimes, which the shepheard must be carefull to let out and lance, or the Sheep will not prosper.

In is good not to shear sheep before Midsummer, for the more he sweateth in his wooll, the better, and more kindly it is.

If you will know the age of your sheep, look in his mouth, and when he is one shear, he wil have two broad teeth afore : when he is two shear, he will have foure broad teeth afore : when he is three, he will have six, and when he is four sheare, he will have eight : and after those yeares, his mouth will beginne to breake : for touching that rule of the evennesse and unevennesse of the mouth, it is uncertaine, and faileth upon many occasions.

The end of the Sheepe.

Of Goates.

CHAP. I.

Of Goats, and their nature.

SEEING Goats are not of any general use in our Kingdom, but only nourish'd in some wild and barren places, where Cattle of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous parts of *Wales*, in the barrenest parts of *Cornwall*, and *Devonshire*, on *Mulborne* hills, and some few about the *Peak*: I wil not stand upon any large discourse, but as briefly as I can, give you their natures and cures. You shal the know, that the

Goate

the nature
of Goats.

Goat is a beast of a hot, strong, and lusty constitution; especially in the act of generation, that they exceed all other cattell: delight to live in mountaines that be high, craggy and full of bushes, bryars, and other woods, they will feed in any plain pastures, but their special delight is in browsing upon trees, they are so nimble of foot, that they will go in places of greatest danger. *The profit which cometh from them is their milk, which is an excellent restorative, and their Kids which are an excellent venison. They are in other Countries, as in Spain, the Islands of the Azores, and the Islands of the Canaries, preserved for the chase, and for hunting, as we preserve our Deer both red and fallow, and make excellent pastime.*

His shape.

For the shape of the Goat, he would have a large body, and well hayred, great legs, upright joynts, not bending, a neck plain and short, a head small and slender, large horns, and bending, a big eye, and a long beard, and his colour white, black, or pide. Some do use to sheare them, to make rough mantles of; but it is not so with us in England. The Shee-Goat would have large teats, and big udder, hanging eares, and no horns, as they have in many places.

the ordering
of Goats.

These Goats would be kept in small flocks or heards, as not above a hundred in a heard: as they must in the heat of Summer have much shade, so in the Winter likewise much shelter, for they can neither endure extremity of heat nor cold, especially the violence of Winter, for that will make the shee-Goat cast her Kid, or bring it forth untimely. These love Mast well, but yet you must give them other food to mixe with it. The best time to let the male and female go together, is about the beginning of December. If you house Goats in the Winter, let them have no litter to lye on, but the
floore

floor paved, or gravelled; for otherwise, their own heat will annoy them: they must also be kept very cleanly, for they can endure no filthy favours. For the young Kids, you shall in all points order them as you do your Lambes.

Now for their preservation, if they be suffered to go and chuse their own food, they are to themselves so good physicians, that they will seldome or never be troubled with any inward sicknesse; only the unnaturall excesse of their lust maketh them grow soon old, and so both past use and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall vpon them: here followeth the cures.

CHAP. 11.

Of the pestilence in Goats, or any inward and hidden sicknesse.

IF you perceive your Goats to droop, or look with fullen or sad countenances, it is an assured signe of sicknesse; but if they foam or lather at the mouth, then it is a signe of the pestilence: the cure is, first to separate them from the sound, then to let them bloud, and give them the Buds and Leaves of *Celodine*, with rushes and reeds to eat, and it is a present remedy.

the cure.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Droppe in Goates.

GOates are very much subject unto the Droppe, through their excesse drinking of water; the signe wherof is a great inflammation and heat in the skin: the cure is to seeth *Wormwood* in Water and Salt, and give a pint thereof to the Goat to drink divers mornings, for to slit and let out the water under the shoulder, is not so certain and safe a cure.

The cure.

CHAP. 4.

Of stopping the teats.

THere will ingender in the teats of Goates a certain tough hard fleame, which will stop the milk from issuing: which to cure, you shall with your finger and your thumb pull it away, and then annoint the place with *Honey*, and the *Goates milk* mixt together.

CHAP. 5.

Of Goates that cannot Kidde.

GOates above other Cattle are troubled with hardnesse in Kidding, by reason that if they be chased or hunted, their Kids will turn in their Bellies; the Remedy then to preserve them from that danger, is to keep them quiet and untroubled, untill they have Kidde.

CHAP. 6.

Of the tetter, or dry scab in Goates.

TO heale any tetter, or dry scab in Goats, take black Sope, Tar, Hogs-grease, and Brimstone, mixe them well together, and annoint the sores therewith, and it will heale them.

CHAP. 7.

Of gelding Kiddles in the summer season.

KIds being guelt in Summer season, as those which are late kidded must necessarily be; the Fly will be so busie with the fore, that with their blowings they will breed such store of Maggots in the wound, that it will indanger their lives: to defend them from such annoyance of the Fly, you shall take Soot, Tar, and thicke Cream, and mixe them well together, and annoint the wound therewith, and it will both heale it, and keep the Fly away.

CHAP. 8.

Of the Itch in Goates.

IF your Goats be troubled with any itch, so that they cannot feed for clawing and biting themselves, you shall wash their skins with old *Chamber-lye*, and green *Corperas* well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

CHAP. 9.

Of the tuell stopping in Goates.

GOates when they are sucking on their Dams, or when they are new Kiddled, will commonly have a great laxe or squirt, so that the ordure which commeth from them, if it be not well cleansed and taken from them, it will with their own naturall heate so bake and dry, that it will stop up their tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen, the Kid will dye. The cure is, to cleanse the place, and open the tuell, and then put into it an inch or thereabouts of a small candles end dipt in *Honey*, and then annoint all the tuell over with *Capons-grease*. The Cure.

CHAP. 10.

Of the staggers, or reeling evill in Goates.

IF your Goats be troubled with the staggers or reeling evill, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heat of the Sun, you shall take *Baysalt* and *verd-jayce*, and mixe them together, and give the Goat halfe a pint thereof to drink: or else take *House-leek* and *Dragons*, of each a like, so grounds of *Ale*, with a little new milke, stampe the hearbes, and then mingle them together; then put thereto a few *geves* grossly beaten, and then boyl it again, then coole it, and give the sicke Goat three or four spoonfuls thereof to drinke, and it wil cure her. Now for any other infirmities which shall happen

happen unto Goats, you may cure them with the same medicines which you cure sheep, for their natures doe not much differ.

The end of the Goat.

Of Swine.

CHAP. I.

Of all manner of Swine, their nature, use, shapes, and preservation.



Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noysome, unruly, and great ravengers, as indeed their natures are not much different from such qualities, yet the utility and profit of them will easily wipe off those offences; for to speak truly of the Swine, he is the husband-mans best Scavenger, and the Houlewives most wholesome sinke, for his food and living is by that which would else rot in the yard, make it beastly, and breed no good mannure, or being cast downie the ordinary sink in the house breed noysome smells, corruption, and infection; for from the Husband man he taketh pulse, chaffe, barn-dust, mans ordure, Cabbage, and the weeds of his yard: and from the Housewife her chaff, swillings, Whey, washing of tubs, and such like, with which he will live and keepe a good state of body, very sufficiently, and though he is accounted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with.

He

He is by nature greedy, given much to root up grounds, and tear down fences, he is very lecherous, and in that act tedious and brutish: he is subiect to much anger, and the fight of the boars is exceeding mortall: they can by no means indure storms, winds, or foul weather, they are excellent observers of their own homes, and exceeding great lovers one of another: so that they will die upon any beast that offendeth their fellowes.

Now touching the choice of swine, you shall understand that no Country in England breederh naturally better Swine one then another: but if any have preheminance, then I must prefer Leicester shiere and some parts of Northamptonshire and clay-countries bordering Leicester shire, and the reason I take to be, their great multiplicity of grain, especially beans and pulse. For the Mast countries, though they are good feeders, they are no large breeders, whence it comes that your wild swine is ever your least swine, but your sweetest Bacon. But if the race and keeping be a like the proportion and goodnesse will be a like: therefore in the choice of your swine, chiefly the Boars and Sows which you breed of, let them be long and large of body, deep sided, and deep bellied, thick thighs, and short legges, for though the long legged swine appear a goodly beast, yet he but couseleneth the eye, and is not so profitable to the Butcher: high claws, thick neck, and short and strong groyne, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles: the colour is best which is all of one peece, as al white, or al fanded, the pide are the worst & most apt to take Meazels, the black is tolerable, but our Kingdom through the coldnes breedeth them feldome.

The use and profit of swine is onely (as the Husbandmen saith, for the roose, which is Bacon, for the spit which

The use and
profit of swine

which is Pork, Sowse and puddings, and for breed, which is their Pigs only. To have too many Sows in a yard is not good, for their increase, and bringing forth is so great, that they will for want of food eat one another: A Sow will bring forth Pigs three times a yeare, namely at the end of every ten weekes, and the numbers are great which they will bring forth: for I have known one sow have twenty pigs at one litter, twelve, fourteen and sixteen are very common; yet a Sow can bring up no more pigs then she hath Teats, therefore look how many she hath, and so many pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other Sows which want, yet give suck. A Sow will bring pigs from one yeer old, till she be seven years old: the pigs which you rear after you have chosen the best for Boars or Sows to breed on, geld the rest both males and females: the males will make goodly hogs, which are excellent Bacon or porke, & the females which are called spade-guils, will do the like; and breed a great deal more grease in their bodies, whence it comes that the husband man esteemes one spayd-guilt before two Hogs, young Shots which are swine of three quarters, or but one yeer old, are the daintiest pork.

Now for the preservation of swine, it is contained in their government and food, and is all that belongeth to the office of the swine heard. The orderliest feeding of swine is, (when you keep them, but in good state of body, and not seek to fat them) in the morning early when you unsty them is to give them Drasse, pulse, or other garbage, with swillings in the troughs, and when they have eaten it to drive them to the field, where they may graze and root for their food: and of grounds the soft marsh and moorish grounds are the best, where they may

may get the Roots of Sedge Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grass, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine, of the Fallow or tithed field, where they may root at pleasure, and by killing the weed bring profit to the earth: and at the fall of the Leaf, it is good to drive them to hedges, where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such fruit, which is also very wholesome: and the poorer sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their swine with all the winter. When evening cometh you shall drive your swine home, and then filling their troughs with Daff and swillings let them fill their bellies, and then sty them up, so that you keep them from doing other hurts or injuries. If once in a fortnight you mixe with your swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from Meazels and all inward infections, and thus much for the generall discourse of swine: now I will proceed to their particular infirmities, and other businesses.

CHAP. II.

*Of the Fever or any hidden sickness
in Swine.*

THere is no beast maketh his sickness so apparant as the swine for when he findeth any grief or distemperature in his body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he find in himself a perfect Recovery: therefore when you shall so find him to forsake his meat, you shall first let him bloud under his tail and under his ears, and if they bleed not freshly enough you shall beat them with a small stick, and that will bring forth the blood; then wrap about the wounds the bark of a young Oser, and then keep him warme, and give him to drink warm swillings, well mixt with barley meal, and red-oaker.

The cure.

CHAP. 3.

Of the Murren, Pestilence, or Cathar in Swine.

The Cure.

THESE diseases being all of one nature, are very much incident to Swine, and spring from many grounds, as from corruption in blood ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too rank grass, wherein is much *Hemlock*: the particular signes are, moyst eyes, and their heads born on each side, *but their generall knowledge is their fasting and mortality*: the cure is, to give them in warm wash, *Hens-dung*, and boyld *Liverwort*, with a little *red oaker*.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Gall in Swine.

The Cure.

SWINE will oft have an over-flowing of the *Gall*, because choller is much powerful in them, which you shall know by a swelling which will rise under their jawes, and the cure is, to stamp *Gallwort*, or *Saffron*, and mixe it with *honey* and *water*, and then straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a pint at a time.

CHAP. 5.

Of the Meazles in Swine.

THIS Disease of all other is most common in Swine, and with most ease helped: as thus, you shall take the oldest urine that you can get, and mixe it with red *oaker* till it be thicke, and about the quantity of an Ale quart, then mixe it with a gallon of warm sweet whey, and give it the Swine to drink, after he hath beene kept all night fasting.

CHAP. 6.

Of Impostumes in any part of a Swine.

SWINE will have Impostumes in any parts of their bodies, as under their throats, their ears, bellies, and
oft

oft upon their fides. The cure is, if they be foft, to lance The Cure,
 them, and let out the matter, and then heale them with
Tarre and *Butter*, but if they be not foft, then let the
 Swine blood under the tongue, and rub all his mouth,
 chaps and groin, with *wheat* meal and *salt*, and the Im-
 poftume will go away.

CHAP. 7.

Of vomiting in Swine.

IF your Swine do vomit and caft up his meat, you
 fhall give him fpelted *Beanes* to eat, and they will
 ftrengthen his ftomack.

CHAP. 8.

*Of leanneffe, milke, fcurfe, and mangineffe
 in Swine.*

THefe difeafes proceed from corruption of blood,
 ingendred by lying Wet in their flies, having filthy
 rotten Litter, or much fcarcity of meat. The cure is The Cure,
 firft to let the Swine blood under the tayle, then to take
 a Wooll-card, and to comb off all the fcurf and filth
 from the Swines back, even till his skin bleed: then take
Tarre, *Hogs-greafe* and *Brimftone*, and mixing them
 well together, annoint the Swine therewith, then let the
 ftie be mended, his Litter be fweet, and give him good
 warm food, and the Swine will be fat and found very
 fuddainly.

CHAP. 9.

Of the fleeping evil in Swine.

SWine are much fubject to this difeafe in the Sum-
 time and you fhall know it by their continual fleep-
 ing, & neglecting to eat their meat: the cure is, to houfe
 them up, and keep them fafting twenty & four hours, The cure,
 then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to give
 them to drink Water, in which is ftampt good ftore of

Stonecrop, which as soon as they have drunk, they will vomite and cast, and that is a present remedy.

CHAP. 10.

Of paine in the Milt.

SWine, are oft troubled with pain in their Milts or Splens, which proceedeth from the eating of Maist, when they are first put thereunto, through their over greedy eating thereof, and is known by a Reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to give them the juyce of *worm-wood*, in a little *honeyed water*, to drink, and it will assuage the pain.

CHAP. 11.

Of the unnaturalnesse of sows.

MAny Sows do prove so unnaturall that they will devour their Pigs when they have farrow'd them which springeth from an unnatural greedinesse in them which to help, you must watch her when she farroweth, and take away the Pigs as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst Pig, and annoint it all over with the juyce of *Stonecrop*, and so give it the Sow again: and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extreamly, that the pain of the surfeit will make loath to do the like agayn: But of all cures, the best for such an unnatural beast is to feed her well and then kill her.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Laxe or Flixie in Hogges.

FOr the Lax or Flixie in Swine, you shall give them *Marjuyce* and *milk* mixt together to drink, and then feed him with food, as spletted *Beanes*, *Acornes*, or *Acorn-bakes*. This is also excellent, and approved for young Pigs and Shors, when they have any scou-
ring,

CHAP. 13.

Of the lugging of Swine with doggs.

IF your Swine be extreemly lugged and bitten with dogs, to prevent the ranckling, and impostumation of the soar, you shall annoint it with Vinegar, Sope, and tallow mixt together, and it will cure the same.

CHAP. 14.

Of the Poxe in Swine.

THe Poxe is a filthy and infectious disease in Swine, proceeding from corrupt bloud, ingendered by poverty, wet lying, low finesse, and such like; and the Swine can never yrosper which hath them. The cure is, to give The Cure. him first to drink two spoonfulls of *London treacle* in a pint of *honied water*, which wil expel the infection outwardly, then to annoint the sores with *Brimstone* and *Boars-grease* mixt together, and so separate the sick from the sound.

CHAP. 15.

Of killing Maggots in the ears or other parts of Swine.

IF Maggots shall breed in the ears of your Swine, which have been lugged with dogs for want of good looking unto, as often it happeneth: you shall take either the sweetest Wort you can get, or else *hony*, and annoint the sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and dyc.

CHAP. 16.

Of feeding Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon, or for Lard.

DIvers men according to the nature of divers countries, have divers ways in feeding of their Swine, The feeding of Swine in wood countries. as those which live near unto woods and places where store of mast is, turn their Swine unto the Mast for fixe

or eight weeks and then having got flesh and fat nesse on their backes do bring them home, and put them up in Stries and then feed them for ten day; or a fortnight after, with old dry Pease given them oft in the day a little at once, with water, as much as they will drink: for this will harden the flesh and fat so, that it will not consume when it comes to boyling: this manner of feedin is good, and not to be disliked.

The feeding of
swine in cham-
paign Coun-
tries.

Now, the feeding of Swine in Champain Countries, which are far from woods, is in this manner: First, you shall stye up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same until they be fed but have their food and water brought unto them: now the first two days you shal give them nothing; the third day you shall early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry *pease* or *beans*; at noon you shall give them as much more, at four a clock as much more, and when you go to bed as much more, but al that day no water. The next day, you shall feed them again at the same hours, and let water by them that they may drink at their own pleasures; and twice or thrice a week as your provision will serve you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet whay, Butter-milk, or warm wash, but by no means scant the proportion of their Pease; and by thus doing you shall feed a swine fat enough for the slaughter in four or five weeks.

Of feeding at
the Reek.

There be other Husbandmen in Champain Countries, as in *Leicester-shiire*, and such like, that put their swine to pease reekes, or stacks, let in the fields neer unto water furrows or ruddles, so that they may let the water into the stack yard, and then morning and evening cut a cutting of the stack or reek, and spread the reaps amongst the swine: this manner of feeding is best for small porkers and

and will fat them very reasonable in three Weeks or a month. If you feed sheep amongst your Porkets, it is very good, and daily by many practised; for by that means you shall not loose any of your Grain, for what your sheep cannot gather up your Porkets will.

Now, for such as live in or near about great Cities or Towns, as *London, York*, or such like, and have neither great store of Mast, nor great store of Grain; yet they have a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier then any of the other, onely the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome; and thus it is: They stie up their fatlings, as is before said, and then take Chandlers Grains, which is the dregs and offall of rendred Tallow, as hard skins, kels, and fleshly lumps, which will not melt, together with other course skins of the Tallow, suet, or Kitchin fee, and mixing it in warm wash, give it the Swine to eat three or four times in the day, and it will suddainly puffed him up with farnesse; then bestow of every Swine a bushell of dry Pease to harden his flesh, and you may then kill them at your pleasure. The only danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make Swine scour; especially young Pigs, if they eat it: but as soon as you perceive such a fault, give unto your elder swine, milk and verjuyce, and to your sucking Pigs verjuyce onely.

Now, lastly, the best feeding of a swine for lard, or a Boar for Brawn, is to feed them the first week with Barley sodden till it breake, and sod in such quantity that it may ever be given sweet: then after to feed them with raw mault from the floore, before it be dried, till they be fat enough: and then for a week after, to give them dry *pease* or *beanes* to harden their flesh. Let their drink be the washing of Hogheads, or Ale barrels, or

Of feeding of Swine in or about great cities.

Of feeding Hogs for lard or Boars for Brawn.

sweet Whay, and let them have store of thereof. This manner oi feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may be, as hath been approved by the best Husbands.

The end of the Swine of all sorts.

Of Conies,

CHAP. I.

*Of the tame rich cony, his nature, choice, profit,
and preservation.*

The nature of
the cony.



ALL sorts of conies may as well be kept tame as Wild, and do above other beasts delight in imprisonment and solitarines, which proceedeth from the strength of melancholly in their nature, being creatures so much participation of the earth that their delight is to live in Holes, Rocks, and other dark Caverns. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and perform it with such vigour and excesse, that they swoond & lie in trances a good space after the deed is done. The males are given to much cruelty, & would kil the yong rabbits if he could come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the Females after they have kindled, hide their yong ones, and close up their holes, so that the Buck-cony may not find them. The Female, or Doe-conies are wonderfull in their increase, and bring forth yong ones every month: therefore, when you keep them tame in boxes, you must observe to watch them, and as soon

soon as they have kindled, to put them to the buck, or otherwise they will mourn, and hardly bring up their young ones.

The boxes in which you shall keep your tame *conies*, Gf boxes for tame conies. would be made of thin wainscot boards, some two foot square, and one foot high; and that square must be divided into two rooms, a greater room with open windows of wyar, through which the *cony* may feed; and a lesser room without light, in which the *cony* may lodge and kindle, and before them both a trough in which you may put meat, and other necessaries for the *cony*: and thus you may make box upon box in divers stories, keeping your bucks by themselves, & your Does by themselves, except it be such Does as have not bred, and then you may let a Buck lodge with them; also when your Do hath kindled one nest, & then kindeth another you shall take the first from her, and put them together in a severall box, amongst Rabbits of their own age provided that the box be not pestred, but that they may have ease and liberty.

Now for the choice of these tame rich *conies* Of the choi of rich conies you shall not as in another cattell, look to their shape but to their richnesse, onely elect your Bucks, the largest, and goodliest *conies* you can get: and for the richnesse of the skin, that is accounted the richest, which hath the equallest mixture of black & white hair together, yet the black rather shadowing the white, then the white any thing at all over mastering the black, for a black skin with a few silver hairs is much richer then a white skin with a few black hairs: but as I said before, to have them equally or indifferently mixt is the best above all other: the fur would be thick, deep, smooth, and shining, and a black coat without silver hairs though it be not reckoned

ned a rich coat, yet it is to be preferred before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dun, or a gray.

Of the profit
of rich conies

Now for the profit of these rich *Conies*, (for unlesse they did far away, and by many degrees exceed the profit of all other *Conies*, they were not worthy the charge which must be bestowed upon them) it is this: First, every one of the rich *Conies* which are killed in season, as from *Martilmas* untill after *Candlemis*, is worth any five other *Conies*, for they are of body much fatter and larger, and when another skin is worth two pence or three pence at the most, they are worth two shillings, or two shillings six pence: Again, they increase oftner, and bring forth more Rabbits at one kindling then any wild *Cony* doth; they are ever ready at hand for the dish, winter and Summer, without charge of Nets, Ferrets, or other Engines, and give their bodies *gratis*, for their skins will ever pay their masters charge with a most large interest.

Of the feeding
and preservati-
on of conies.

Now for the feeding and preservation of these rich *conies*, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many have imagined, and as some ignorant in the skill of keeping them, have made the world think: for the best food you can feed a cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest, and best *Hay* you can get, of which one load will serve two hundred couples a year, and out of the flock of two hundred, you may spend in your House two hundred, and sell in the Market two hundred more, yet maintain the stock good, and answer every ordinary casualty. This Hay in little cloven sticks might with ease reach it and pull it out of the same, yet so as they may not scatter nor waste any. In the troughes under their Boxes, you shall put sweet *Oates* and their water, & this should be there ordinary & constant food where
with

with you shall feed your *Conies*, for all other should be used but *Phisically*, as for the preservation of their health: as thus, you shall twice or thrice in a fortnight for the cooling of their bodies, give them *Greenes*, as *Mallows*, *Claver-grasse*, *Sower-dockes*, blades of greene *corn*, *cabbage*, or *Colwort* leaves, and such like, al which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly: some use to give them sometimes sweet *graines*, but that must be used very seldome, for nothing sooner rotteth a *Cony*.

You must also have great care that when you cut any grasse for them that are *weeds*, that there grow no young *Hemlocke* amongst it, for though they will eat it with all greedinesse, yet it is a present poyson, and kils suddainly, you must also have an especiall care every day to make their Boxes sweet and clean, for the strong favour of their ordure and pisse is so violent, that it will both annoy themselves, and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Now for the infirmities which are insident unto them they are but two: the first is Rottenesse, which cometh by giving them too much green meat, or gathering their *greenes* and giving it them with the dew on; therefore let them have it but seldome, and then the drinnesse of the Hay will ever drink up the moisture, knit them and keep them sound without danger.

Of the Rot in Conies.

The next is a certain rage or madnesse, ingendred by corrupt blood, sprinkling from the ranks of their keeping; and you shal know it by their wallowing & tumbling with their beeles upward, and leaping in their boxes. The cure is, to give them *Hare thistle* to eat, and it will heal them. And thus much of the tame rich *Cony*, and his properties.

Of madnesse in conies.

The end of the four footed Beasts.

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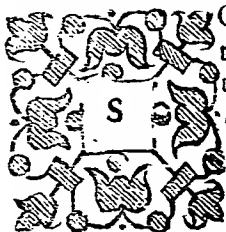


The second Book.

Of Poultry.

CHAPTER. I.

Containing the ordering, fatting, cramming, and curing of all infirmities of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, House-doves, and all sorts of Fowl whatsoever. And first of the Dunghill-cock, Hen, Chicken, and Capon.



Some smal thing hath been written of this nature before, but so drawn from the opinions of old writers, as *Italians, French, Dutch,* & such like, that it hath no coherence or congruity with the practise and experience of English customs, both their Rules and climes being so different from ours, that except we were to live in their Countries, the rules which are printed are useles, & to no purpose. To let pass then the opinion of Strangers, and come to our own home bred knowledge which is so mixed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the help of other Nations so much, as men would make us beleeve.

You shall understand that the dunghill-Cock (for the fighting Cock deserveth a much larger and particular discourse) is a Fowl of al other birds the most manliest, stately; and majesticall, very tame and familiar with the Man, and naturally inclined to live and prosper in habitable Houses: he is hot and strong in the Act of generation, and wil serve ten Hens sufficiently & some, twelve and

and thirteen: he delighteth in open and liberall plaines, where he may lead forth his Hens in to green pastures and under hedges, where they may warm and bathe themselves in the Sun, for to be pent up in walled places, or in paved Courts is most unnaturall unto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Now of the choice and shape of the dung hill-Cock, he would be of a large & wel sized body, long from the head to the rump, and thick in the garth; his neck would be long loose and curiously bending it, and his body together being straight, & high up erected, as the Faulcon and other birds of prey are, his Comb wattles, and throat would be large, great compasse, ragged, and very Scarlet red, his eies round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male, as gray with gray, red with red, or yellow with yellow, his bil would be crooked, sharp, & strongly set on to his head, the colour being sutable with the colour of feathers on his head, his main or neck feathers would be very long bright, and shining, covering from his head to his shoulders, his legs straight, and of a strong beame, with large long spurs, sharp & a little bending. & the colour black yellow. or blewish, his claws short strong, and well wrinkled, his tail long and covering his body very closely, and for the generall colour of the dung-hill cock, it would be red, for that is medicinal, and oft used in culiffes and restoratives. This Cock should be valiant within his own walk, and if he be a little knavish, he is so much the better, he would be oft crowing, and busie in scratching the earth to find out worms and other food for his Hens.

Of the choice
and shape of
the Cock.

Now for the hen, if she be a good one, she should not differ much from the nature of the Cock, but be valiant,

Of the hen her
choice & shape

liant, vigilant, and laborious both for her self and her Chickens. In shape the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answering these before described of the Cock, only in stead of her Comb she should have upon her crown a high thich tuft of feathers: to have many & strong claws is good, but to want hinder claws is better, for they oft break the Eggs, & such hens sometimes prove unnatural, it is not good to chuse a crowing Hen, for they are neither good breeder nor good laiers. If you chuse hens to sit, chuse the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times, and if you wil chuse Hens to lay, chuse the youngest, for they are lusty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for neither purpose chuse a fat hen, for if you set her, she wil forsake her nest and if you keep her to lay, she will lay her eggs without shels. Besides, a fat hen, will waxe floathful, and neither delight in the one nor in the other Act of nature, such hens then are ever fitter for the dish then the hen house.

Of setting
Hennes.

The best time to set hens to have the best, largest, and most kindly Chickens, is in Febauary, in the increase of the Moon, so that she may hatch or disclose her Chickens in the increase of the next new Moone, being in March, for one brood of March chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may set hens from March till October, and have good Chickens, but not after by any means, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Hen doth sit twenty one dayes just, and then hatcheth, but Peahens, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, and other water-fowl sit thirty: so that if you set your hen as you may do upon any of their eggs, you must set her upon them nine dayes before you set her upon her own. A Hen will cover nineteen Eggs well, and that is the most in true rule, she should cover, but upon what number soever

soever you set her, let it be odd, for the eggs will lie round, close, and in even proportion together: it is good when you lay your eggs first under your Hens, to mark the upper side of them, and then to watch the Hen, to see if she busie her self to turn them from the one side to the other, which if you find she doth not, then when she riseth from her eggs to feed or bathe her selfe, you must supply that office, and turn every Egge your selfe, and esteeme your Hen of so much the lesse reckoning for the use of breeding: be sure that the eggs which you lay under her, be new and sound, which you may know by their heavinesse, fulnesse, and cleernesse, if you hold them up betwixt the Sun and your eye-sight; you must by no means at any time raise your Hen from her nest, for that will make her utterly forsake it.

Choice of
Egges.

Now for helping a Hen to hatch her eggs, or doing that which should be her office, it is unnecessary, and shall be much better to be forborn then any way used; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to think the Hen sitteth too long, as many foolish curious Huswives do, if you be sure you set her upon sound eggs, is a frivolous; but if you set her upon unsound egges, then blame your self both of the losse and injury done to the Hen in her losse of labour.

A Hen will be a good sitter from the second year of her laying to the fift, but hardly any longer; you shall observe ever when your Hen riseth from her nest, to have meat and water ready for her, least straying to far to seek her food, she let her eggs cool too much, which is very hurtfull. In her abience you shall stirre up the straw of her nest, and make it soft and handsome, & lay the eggs in order, as she left them: do not in the election of your Egges, chuse those which are monstrous
great,

great, for they many times have two yelkes, and though some write, *that such Eggs will bring out two chickens*, yet they are deceived; for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortive and monstrous: to perfume the nest with Brimstone is good, but with Rose-mary is much better. To set Hens in the winter time in Stoves or Ovens is of no use with us in *England*, and though they may by that means bring forth, yet will the chickens be never good nor profitable, *but like the planting of Lemon and Pomegranate trees the fruit will come a great deal short of the charges*. When your Hen at any time is absent from her nest, you must have great care to see that the Cock come not to sit upon the eggs (as he will offer to do) for he will indanger to break them, and make her love her nest worse.

As soon as your chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then other, you shall lap them in *wool*, and let them have the ayr of the fire, and it will strengthen them; *to perfume them with a little Rose-mary is very wholesome also*; and thus you may in a five keepe the first hatcht chickens till the rest be disclosed (*for Chickens would have no meat for two dayes*) and some shels being harder then other, they will take so much distance of time in opening: yet unlesse the chickens be weak, or the Hen rude, it is not amisse to let them alone under her, for she will nourish them most kindly: after two dayes is past, the first meat you give them should be very small Oatmeal, some dry, and some steeped in milke, or else fine wheat bread crums, and after they have got strength, then Curds, Cheese-parings, white bread crusts soak'd in Milk or Drink, Barley meal, or Wheat bread scalded, or any such like soft meat that is small, and will easily divided. It is good to keepe
chickes

Chicks one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to go abroad with the Henne to worm, for that is very wholsome to chop green *Chyves* amongst your chickens meat, will preserve them from the Rye, and other diseases in the head; neither must you at any time let your Chickens want water, for if they be forc'd to drink in puddles, it will breed the Pip: also, to feed upon *Tares, Darnell, or Cockell*, is very dangerous for young chickens.

You may by these foods before said, feed chickens very fat under their dams: but if you wil have fat cram'd chickens, you shal coop them up when the Dam forsaketh them, and the best crams for them is wheatmeal & milk, made into dough, and then the crams steeped in milk and so thrust down their throats; but in any case, let the crams be smal, and wel wet for choaking, fourteen days will feed a chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefly for your breed.

Of feeding & cramming chickens

Now, because Eggs of themselves are a singular profit: you shall understand, that the best way to preserve or keep them long, is, as some think, to lay them in good Straw, & cover them close, but that is too cold, & besides will make them musty: others wil lay them in bran but that is too hot, and will make them putrefie: and others will lay them in salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keep them most sweeter, most sound, and most full, is only to keep them in a heap of old Malt, close and well covered all over.

Of preserving eggs.

You shall gather your eggcs up once a day, and leave in the nest but the nest egge, and no more; and that would ever be in the after-noone, when you have seen every Henne come from her nest severally: some Hens

Of gathering eggcs.

will by their cackling tell you when they have laid, but some will lay mute; *therefore you must let your own eye be your instructor.*

Of the Capon
when to carve
him.

Now touching the *Capon*, which is the guelt Cocke-chicken you shall understand, that the best time to carve or guelt him, is as soon as the Dam hath left them, if the stones be come down, or else as soon as they begin to crow: for the art of carving it self, it is both common and easie, and much sooner to be learned by seeing one carved, then by any demonstration in writing.

A Capon to
lead chickens.

These Capons are of two uses: the one is to lead chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, Peahens, Pheasants, and Partridges, which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largesse of his body, will brood or cover easily thirty or five and thirty; hee will lead them forth safely, and defend them against Kites or Buzzards, more better then the Hens: therefore the way to make him to take unto them is, with a fine small briar, or else sharp Nettles at night, to beat and sting all his breasts and nether parts, and then in the dark to seat the Chickens under him, whose warmth taketh away his smart; he will fall much in love with them, and whensoever he proveth unkind, you must sting, or beat him again, and this will make him he will never forsake them.

Of feeding or
cramming Ca-
pons.

The other use of Capons is, to feed for the Dish, as either at the Barn doors, with craps of corn, and the chavings of pulle, or else in pens in the house, by cramming them, which is the most dainty: the best way then to cram a Capon (*setting all strange inventions a part*) is to take Barley meal reasonably sifted, and mixing it with new milk, make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and smal

at both ends, and then wetting them in luke warme milk, give the Capon a full gorgefull thereof three times a day Morning, Noon, and Night, and he will in a fortnight or three weeks, be as fat as any man need to eat.

As for mixing their crams with sweet Wort, *Hogges-grease* or *Sallet-oyle*, they are by experience found to breed loath in the Birds, and not to feed at all, onely keep this Observation, not to give your Capon new meat untill the first be put over; and if you find your Capon something hard of digestion, then you shall sift you meal finer, for the finer your meal is, the sooner it will passe through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now for their infirmities, they follow in order.

CHAP. 2.

Of the Pippe in poultry.

THe Pippe is a white thin scale, growing on the tip of the tongue, and will make Poultry that they cannot feed: it is easie to be discerned, & proceedeth generally from drinking pudle water, from want of water, or from eating filthy meat. The cure is, to pull off the scale with your nayle, and the rub then tongue with salt. The Cure.

CHAB. 3.

Of the roup in poultry.

THe roup is a filthy bile or swelling on the Rump of Poultry, and wil corrupt the whole body. It is ordinarily known by the staring & turning backwards of the feathers, the cure is, to pull away the feathers, & opening the sore to thrust out the core, & then wash the place with salt and water, or with Brine, and it helpeth. The Cure.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Flux in Poultry.

The Cure.

THe flux in Poultry commeth with eating to much moist meat. The cure is, to give them Pease-bran scalded, and it will stay them.

CHAP. 5.

Of stopping in the belly.

STopping in the bellies of Poultry, is contrary to the flux, so that they cannot mite: therefore you shall annoint their vents, and then give them either smal bits of bread, or corn steep in mans urine.

CHAP. 6.

Of Lice in Poultry.

IF your Poultry be much troubled with Lice, as it is a comon infirmity, proceeding from corrupt food or want of bathing in sand, ashes or such like: you shall take pepper small beaten, and mixing it with warme water, wash you Poultry therein, & it will kill all sorts of vermine.

CHAP. 7.

Of stinging with venomous wormes.

IF your Poultry be stung with any venomous thing, as you may perceive by their lowring and swelling, you shall then annoint them with Rew, and Butter, mixt together, and it helpeth.

CHAP. 8.

Of sore eyes in Poultry.

IF your poultry have sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-ivy, and chawing it well in your mouth, suck out the juyce, and spit it into the fore eye, and it will most assuredly heale it, as it hath been often tried.

CHAP.

CHAP. 9.

Of Hens that crow.

IF your Hens crow, which is an ill sign and unnatural, you shall pull their wings, and give her to eat either Barley scorched, or small wheat, and keep her close from other Poultry.

CHAP. 10.

Of Hens that eat their eggs.

IF your Hen will eat her Eggs, you shall onely lay for her nest egg a piece of chalk cut like an egg, at which oft pecking and loosing her labour, she will refraine the evill.

CHAP. 11.

Of keeping a Hen from sitting.

IF you would not have your Hen sit, you shall bathe her oft in cold water, & thrust a smal feather through her nostrils.

CHAP. 12.

Of making Hens lay soone and oft.

IF you feed your Hens often with toasts taken out of Ale, with barley boyld, or spelted fitches, they will lay soon, oft, and all the Winter.

CHAP. 13.

Of making Hens lean.

BEcause fat hens commonly either lay their eggs without shels, or at the best hand lay very small eggs: to keep them leane and in good plight for laying, you shall mixe both their meat & water with the powder of tilesheards, chalk, or else tares, twice or thrice a Week.

CHAP. 14.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Hen be trodden with a carion Crow, or Rook, as oft they are, it is mortall and incurable, and you shal know it, by the staring up of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then, but presently to kill her.

CHAP. 15.

Of the Hen house, and the scituation.

NOW for as much as no Poultry can be kept either in health or safety abroad, but must of force be housed, you shal understand that your Hen-house would be large and spacious, with somewhat a high roof, the wals strong both to keep out theeves and vermine, the windowes upon the Sun rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward, round about the inside of the wals upon the ground would be built large pens of three foot high, for Geese, Ducks, and great fowl to sit in, near to the eavings of the house would be long Pearches, reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cockes Hennes Capons, and Turkies, each one severall Pearches, as they are disposed: at another side of the house in that part which is darkest over the ground pens, would be fixed hampers full of straw for nests in which your Hens shall lay their eggs: but when they sit to bring forth *Chickens*, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise it is dangerous, let there be pins stricken into the wals, so that your Poultry may climbe to their Pearches with ease: let the floore by no meanes be paved, but of earth, smooth and easie: let the smaller fowl have a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at, when they please: or else they will seeke roost in other places, and for the greater fowl the door

doore may be opened Evening and morning; this house should be placed either near some Kitchen, Brewhouse, or else some Kiln, where it may have air of the fire, and be perfumed with smoke, which to Pullen is delightful and wholesome. And thus much of the Cock, Hen, Capon, and Chicken.

CHAP. 16.

Of Geese, their nature, choice, and how to breed them.

Geese, are a fowl of great profit many ways, as first for food, next to their feathers, and lastly for their grease. They are held of Husbandmen to be fowl of two lives, because they live both on land and water: and therefore all men must understand, that except he have either Pond or Streame, he can never keep Geese well. They are so watchful and caretul over themselves, that they will prevent most dangers: Graffe also they must necessarily have, & the worst, & that which is the most uselesse is the best, as that which is moorish, rotten, and unsavory for cattle. To good graffe they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putrifie it, and make it then barren.

Now for the choise of Geese, the largest is the best, and the colour would be white or gray, all of one pair, for pyde are not so profitable, and black are worse: your Gander would be knavish and hardy, for he will defend his Goslings the better.

The choice of Geese.

Now for the laying of eggs, a Goose beginneth to lay in the spring, and she that layeth earliest is ever the best Goose, for she may have a second hatch, Geese will lay twelve, and some sixteen eggs, some will lay more, but it is seldome, and they cannot be all well covered, you shall know when your Goose wil lay, by her carrying

Of laying eggs and sitting.

ing of straw up and down in her mouth, and scattering it abroad; and you shall know when she will sit by her continuing on the Nest still after she hath layd. You must set a Goose upon her own eggs, for shee will hardly or unkindly sit one another Gooses eggs, as some imagine, but it is not ever certayne: You shall in her straw when you set her, mixe nettle roots for it is good for the Goslings: thirty dayes is the full time that a Goose sitteth, but if the Weather be faire and warm, she will hatch three or four days sooner; ever when the Goose riseth from the Nest, you shall give her meat, as skegge Oates, and Branne scalded and give her leave to bathe in the Water. After she hath hatched her Goslings, you shall keep them in the house tenne or twelve dayes, and feed them with curds, scalded chippings, or Barley-meal in milk knodden and broken, also ground Malt is exceeding good, or any Bran that is scalded in water milk, or tappings of drinke. After they have got a little strength, you may let them go abroad with a keeper five or sixe houres in a day, and let the dam at her pleasure intice them into the water; then bring them in, and put them up, and thus order them till they be able to defend themselves from vermine. After a Gosling is a month or sixe weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a green Goose, and it will be perfectly fed in another month following; and to feed them, there is no meat better then skegge Oates boyld, and give plenty thereof thrice a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, with good store of milk, or milk and water mixt together to drink.

The feeding
of Goslings.

Of greene
Geese & their
fattening.

Of Garders.

Now you shal understand one Gander wil serve wel five Geese, & to have not above forty Geese in a flock is best, for to have more is both hurtfull & troublesome.

Now

Now for the fatting of elder Geese which are those Fatting of
der Geese. which are five or six months old, you shall understand that after they have been in the stubble fields, and during the time of Harvest got into good flesh, you shall then chuse out such Geese as you will feed, & put them in severall pens which are close and dark, and there feed them thrice a day with good store of Oats, or spelted Beans, & give them to drink water & barley-meal mixt together, which must evermore stand before them, this will in three weekes feed a Goose so fat as is needfull.

Now lastly, for the gathering of a Gooses feathers, Of gathering
Geese feathers you shall understand, that howsoever some writers advise you for a needles profit to pull your Goose twice a year, *March* and *August*: yet certainly it is very nought and ill, for first, by disabling the flight of the Goose, you make her subject to the cruelty of the Fox, and other ravenous beasts: and by uncloathing her in Winter you strike that cold into her body, which kills her very suddainly, therefore it is best to stay till moulting time or till you kill her, and then you may imploy all her feathers at your pleasure, either for beds, fletchers, or Scriveners.

For the diseases and infirmities in Geese, the most and worst they are subject unto, is the *Gargill*, which is a mortall or deadly stopping of the head. And the ordinary and certain cure is, to take three or four cloves of Garlick, and beating them in a mortar with sweet Of the Gargill
in Geese. Butter, make little long bals thereof, and give two or three of them to the Goose fasting, and then shut her up The Cure. for two houres after.

CHAP. 17.

Of Turkies, their nature, use, increase, and breeding.

Turkies, howsoever by some writers they are held devourers of corn, strainers abroad, ever puling for meat, & many such like fained troubles, as if they were utterly unprofitable, yet its certain they are most delicate, either in Paste, or from the spit, and being fat, for exceeding any other house-foule whatsoever: nay, they are kept with more ease and lesse cost: for they wil take more paines for their food then any other Bird, onely they are enimies to a garden, & from thence must ever be kept. They, when they are young are very tender to bring up, both because they have a straying nature in themselves, and the dams are so negligent that whilst she hath one following her, she never respecteth the rest therefore they must have a vigilant keeper to attend them, till they can shift for themselves, & then they wil flock together, & seldome be parted. Til you fat them, you need not take care for food for them; they love to roost in trees, or other high places.

*Of the choise
of the Turkey-
cocke.*

Now for your choise of such as you would breed on; your Turkey Cock would not be above two yeare old at most, be sure that he be loving to the Chickens, and for your Hen, she will lay til she be five yeer old, and upward. Your Turkey-cock would be a bird large, stout, proud, & majesticall, for when he walketh dejected, he is never good treader.

*Of the Turkey
hen her sitting*

The Turkey hen, if she be not prevented, will lay her eggs in secret places, therefore you must watch her, and bring her to your Hen-house; and there compell her to lay. They begin to lay in March and wil sit in April, and eleven eggs, or thirteen, is the most they should

should cover: they hatch ever betweene five and twenty and thirty dayes, when they have hatcht their broods be sure to keep the *Chicks* warm, for the least cold kills them, and feed them either with curds, or greene fresh cheefe cut in small pieces, Let their drink be new milk, or milk and Water: you must be carefull to feed them oft; for the *Turky* hen will not like the *House-hen*, call her chickens to feed them. When your *Chicks* have got strength, you shall feed them abroad in some close walled grasse-plat, where they cannot stray: or else ever be at charge of a *Keeper*. The dew, is most hurtfull unto them, therefore you must house them at night, and let them abroad after Sun rise in the morning.

Now for the fattening of *Turkies*, sodden Barly is excellent, or sodden oates for the first fortnight, and then for another fortnight, cram them in all sorts as you cram your *Capon*, and they will be fat beyond measure. Now for their infirmities, when they are at liberty, they are such good Physicians for themselves that they will never trouble their owners, but being coopt up; you must cure them as is before described for *Pullen*. Their eggs are exceeding wholesome to eat, and restore nature decayed wonderfully.

*Of feeding
Turkies.*

CHAP. 18.

Of the Duck, and such water Fowles.

THe tame Duck is an exceeding necessary fowl for the Husbandmans yard, for she asketh no charge in keeping but liveth of corn lost, or other things of lesse profit. She is once in a year a very great layer of Eggs, and when she sitteth she craves both attendance and feeding: for being restrained from seeking her food, she must be helped with a little barley, or other, over chawing

ning of corne, such as else you would give unto Swine, as for her sitting, hatching and feeding of her Ducklings, it is in all points to be observed in such manner as you did before with the Goose, onely after they ate abroad they will shift better for their food then Goslings will. For the fattening of Ducks or Ducklings, you may do it in three weeks, by giving them any kind of Pulse or Grain, and good store of water.

Of Wild-
Duckes, and
their order idg.

If you will preserve wild Ducks, you must wall in a little piece of ground, in which is some little pond or Spring, & cover the top of it all over with a strong Net: the pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, & have many secret holes & creeks in, for that wil make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The wild-Duck when she layeth, will steal from the Drake, & hide her nest, for he else wil suck the eggs. When she hath hatcht she is most carefull to nourish them, and needeth no attendance more then meat, which would be given fresh twice a day, as scalded Bran, Oats or Fitches. The house Hen will hatch wild Ducks eggs, and the meat will be much the better, yet every time they go into the water they are in danger of the Kite, because the Hen cannot guard them, in the same manner as you nourish wild-Ducks, so you may nourish Teiles, Widgens, Sheldrakes or green Plovers.

CHAP. 19.

Of Swans and their feeding.

TO speak of the breeding of Swans is needlesse, because they can better order themselves in that businesse then any man can direct them, onely where they build their Nests, you shall suffer them to remain undisturbed, and it will be sufficient: but for the feeding of them fat for the dish, you shal feed your Cygnets in all
sorts

sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will be thorow fat in seven or eight weeks, either chopt in the house, or else walking abroad in some privat court; but if you would have them fat in shorter space, then you shal feed them in some pond, hedg'd or pail'd in for the purpose, having a little dry ground left where they may sit and prune themselves, & you may place two troughs, one full of Barley & Water, the other full of old dried Malt, on which they may feed at their pleasure, and thus doing, they will be fat in lesse then four weeks: for by this means a Swan keepeth himself heat, and clean, who being a much defiled bird, liveth in dry places so uncleanly that they cannot prosper, unlesse his attender be diligent to dresse and trimme his walk every hour.

CHAP. 20.

Of Peacocks, and Peahens, their increase and ordering.

PEACOCKS, howsoever our old writers are pleased to deceive themselves in their praises, are birds more to delight the eie by looking on them, then for any particular profit; the best comodity arising from them, being the cleansing and keeping of the yard free from venomous things as Toads, Newts, and such like, which is their daily food: whence it comes, that their flesh is very unwholesome, and used in great banquets more for the rarenesse then the nourishment, for it is most certaine, roast a Peacock or Peahen never so dry, then set it up, and look on it the next day, and it will be blood raw, as if it had not been roasted at all.

The Peahen loves to lay her eggs abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cocke may not find them, for if he do, he will break them; therefore as soon as she begins

gins to lay, seperate her from the Cock, and house her till she have brought forth her young, and that the cro-
 net of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then
 turn them abroad, and the Cock will love them, but
 not before. A Peahen sits just thirty days, & in her sit-
 ting any grain, with water, is food good enough before
 your Chickens go abroad, you shall feed them with
 fresh green Cheese, and Barley-meal, with water; but
 after they go abroad, the Dam will provide for them.
 The best time, to set a Peahen is at the beginning of the
 Moone, and if you set Hen-eggs amongst her eggs, she
 will nourish both equally. These Pea-chickens are very
 tender, and the least cold doth kill them, therefore you
 must have care to keep them warm, & not to let them
 go abroad but when the Sun shineth. Now for the
 feeding of them, it is a labour you may well save, for if
 they go in a place where there is any corn stirring,
 they will have part, and being meat which is seldome
 or never eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fat-
 ting.

CHAP. 21.

Of the tame Pidgeon, or ruff footed.

THe tame rough footed Pidgeon differs not much
 from the wild Pidgeon, onely they are some what
 bigger and more familiar, apt to be tame; they com-
 monly bring not forth above one pair of Pidgeons at a
 time, & those which are the least of body are ever the
 best breeders, they must have their rooms & boxes made
 clean once a week; for they delight much in neatnesse,
 & if the wals be outwardly whited or painted, they love
 it the better, for they delight much in fair buildings.
 They will bring forth their young ones once a month
 if they be well fed, & after they be well paired they wil
 never

never be divided. The Cock is a very loving and natural Bird, both to his Hen and the young ones, and will sit the eggs while the Hen feedeth, as the Hen sits whilest he feedeth: he will also feed the young with as much painfullnesse as the dam doth, and is best pleased when he is brooding them. These kind of Pidgeons you shall feed with white Pease, Tares and good store of clean water. In the room where they lodge you shall ever have a salt-Cat for them to peck on, & that which is gathered from Saltpeter is the best: also they would have good store of dry Sand, gravel and Pybble, to bath and cleanse themselves withal, and above all things great care taken, that no vermin, or other Birds come into their Boxes, especially Sterlings, and such like, which are great Eg-suckers. And thus muce of the tame Pidgeon.

CHAP. 22.

*Of nourishing and fattening hearnes,
Pucts, Guls, and Bitters.*

HEarns are nourished for two causes; either for Princes sports to make trains for the entring their Hawkes or else to furnish on the table at great feasts: the maner of bringing them up with the least charge, is to take them out of their nests before they can fly, & put them into a large high barn, where there is many high and crosse beams for them to perch on: then to have on the floor divers square boards with rings in them, and between every board which would be two yards square, to place round shallow tubs full of water; then to the boords you shall ty great gobbets of dogs flesh, cut from the bones, according to the number which you feed: and be sure to keep the house sweet, and shift the water

water oft, onely the house must be made so that it may rain in now and then, in which the Hearn will take much delight. But if you feed her for the dish, then you shall feed them with Livers, and the intralls of Beasts, and such like, cut in great gobbets; and this manner of feeding will also feed either Gull, Puer, or Bitter: but the Bitter is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you may tie his beake together, or he will cast up his meat again.

CHAP. 23.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pheasant, and Quaille.

THese three are the most daintiest of all other birds, and for the Pheasant or Partridge you may feed them both in one room where you may have little boxes where they may run and hide themselves in divers corners of the room; then in the midst you shall have three wheat sheaves, two with their ears upward, and one with the ears downward, and near unto them shallow tubs with water, that the Fowle may peck the wheat out of the eares, and drink at their pleasures, and by this manner of feeding you shall have them as fat as is possible: as for your Quailles, the best feeding them is in long flat shallow boxes, each boxe able to hold two or three dozen, the formost side being set with round pins so thicke that the Quaille do no more but put out her head, then before that open side, shall stand one trough full of small chilter-wheat, another with water, and thus in one fortnight or three weeks you shall have them exceeding fat.

CHAP. 24.

Of Godwits, Knots, Gray-plover, or Curleues.

FOr to feed any of these fowles which are esteemed of all other the daintiest and dearest, fine Chilter-wheat

wheat, and water given them thrice a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, will do it very effectually; but if you intend to have them extraordinary and crammed fowl, then you shall take the finest drest wheat-meale, and mixing it with milk, make it into paste, and ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of smal *chilter-wheat*, till the paste be fully mixt therewith; then make little smal crams thereof, and dipping them in water, give to every fowl according to his bignesse, and that his gorge be well filled: do thus as oft as you shall find their gorges empty, and in one fortnight they will be fed beyond measure, and with these crams you may feed any fowl, of what kind or nature soever.

CHAP. 25.

Of feeding Black-birds, Thrushes, Felfares, or any small Birds whatsoever.

TO feed these Birds, being taken old and wild, it is good to have some of their kinds tame to mixe among them, and then putting them into great Cages of three or four yards square, to have divers troughs placed therein, some filled with Haws, some with Hemp-seed, and some with water, that the tame teaching the wild to eat, and the wild finding such change and alteration of food, they will in 12. or 14. dayes grow exceeding fat, and fit for the use of the Kitchen.

The end of the Poultry.



Of Hawkes.

CHAP. I.

Of the generall Cures for all Diseases and Infirmities in Hawkes, whether they be short winged Hawkes, or long winged Hawks; and first of Castings.

Hawkes are divided into two kind, that is to say, short winged Hawks; as the Goshawk, and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawk and her Musket, & such like, whose wings are shorter then their trains, and do belong to the Ostringer: and long winged *hawkes* as the Faulcon-gentle, and her Tercell, the Gerfaulcon and Jerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and divers others. Now, forasmuch as their infirmities for the most part, proceed from the indiscretion of their Governours, if they flie them out of season before they be inseamed & have the fat, glut, and filthiness of their bodies scoured and cleansed out, I think it not amisse first to speak of *Hawkes* castings, which are the naturallest and gentlest purges or scourings a *Hawk* can take, and doth the least offend the vitall parts. Therefore, you shall know, that all Ostringers do esteem plumage, and the soft feathers of final Birds, with some part of the kin to be the best casting a short winged *hawk* can take; and for the purging of her head, to make her tyer much upon sheeps Rumps, the fat cut away, and the bones well covered with parcels. But for long winged *Hawks*, the best casting is fine Flannell, cut into square pieces of an inch
and

and a half square, and all to jagged, and so given with a little bit of meat. By these castings, you shall know the soundness and unsoundness of your Hawk: for when she hath cast, you shall take up the casting, which will be like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and presse it between your fingers, and if you find nothing but cleer water come from it, then it is a sign your Hawk is sound and lusty; if there come from it a yellowish or filthy matter, or if it stink, it is a sign of rottenness and disease; but if it be greazy or slimy on the one side, then it is a sign the Hawk is full of grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolved: and then you shall give her a scouring, which is a much stronger purgation, and of scourings the gentlest, next casting, is to take four or five pellets of the yellow root of Selladine well cleansed from filth, being as big as great pease, and give them out of water early in a morning when the Hawke is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily.

If you take these pellets of Selladine, and give them out of the *oyl of Roses*, or out of the *sirrup of Roses*, it is a most excellent scouring also, onely it will for an houre or two make the Hawke somewhat sickish. If you give your Hawk a little *Aloes Cicarrine*, as much as a Beane, wrapt up in her meat, it is a most soveraign scouring, and doth not onely avoid Grease, but also killeth all sorts of worms whatsoever.

If your Hawk by over-flying, or too soon flying, be heated and inflamed in her body, as they are much subject thereunto: you shall then to cool their bodies give them Stones. These Stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the Sands of gravelly Rivers, the bigness whereof you may chuse according to the bignesse of your Hawke, as some no bigger then a Beane, and

those be for *Merlins* or *Hobbies*, some as big as two Beans, and they are for Faulcons gentle, Lanners, and such like; and some much bigger then they, which are for Gerfaulcons, or such like. And these stones if they be full of crests and welts, they are the better, for the roughest stone is the best, *so it be smooth, and not greety*. And you shall understand, that *stones* are most proper for long-wing'd-hawks, and the number which you shall give at the most must never exceed 15. for 7 is a good number, so is 9 or 11. according as you find the hawks heat, more or lesse: and these *stones* must ever be given out of fair water, having before very well pickt and trim'd from all durt or filchinesse. And thus much of *Hawkes* castings, scourings, and stones.

CHAP. 2.

Of Impostumes in Hawkes.

IF your *Hawke* have any imposture rising upon her, which is apparent to be seen, you shall take sweet *Raisins*, and boyl them in Wine, and then crushing them, lay them warm to the sore, and it will both ripen and heal it: only it shall be good to scoure your *Hawk* very well inwardly, for that will abate the fluxe of all evil humours.

CHAP. 3.

Of all sorts of sore eyes.

FOr any sore eye, there is nothing better then to take the juyce of ground Ivie, and drop it into the eye. But if any web be grown before you, use this medicine, then you shall take Ginger finely fearst, and blow it into the eye, and it will break the web, then use the juyce of Ivie, and it will wear it away.

CHAP.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Pantas in Hawkes.

THe Pantas is a stopping or shortnesse of winde in Hawkes, and the cure is, to give her the scowring of Selladine, and the oyl of Roses, and then to wash her meat in the decoction of *Colts-foot*, and it will help her.

CHAP. 5.

of casting the gorge.

THis is when a *Hawk*, either through meat which she cannot digest, or through surfeit in feeding, casteth up the meat which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous. And the only way to cure her, is to keepe her fasting, and to feed her with a very little at once of warm bloody meat, as not above half a Sparrow at a time, and be sure never to feed her again, till she have indued the first.

CHAP. 6.

Of all sorts of worms, or Fylanders in Hawkes.

WOrms or Fylanders, which are a kiddy of worms in Hawkes, are either inward or outward: inward, as in the guts or intrales; or outward, as in any joynt or member: if they be inward, the scowring of Aloes is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bathe the place with the juyce of the hearb *Ameos* mixt with honey.

CHAP. 7.

Of all swelling in Hawkes feet, and of the pin in thee foot.

FOr the pin in the sole of the Hawkes foot: or for any swelling upon the foot, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soveraign, then to bath it in *Patch-grease* moulten, and applied to exceeding hot,

and then to fold a fine Cambrick rag dipt in the same greafe about the fore.

CHAP. 8.

Of the breaking of a pounce.

The Cure,

THis is a very dangerous hurt in Hawks, especially in *Gerfaulcons*; for if you shal break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that shee bleed, though it be very little, yet it will indanger her life: the cure therefore is presently upon the hurt, *with a hot myar to sear it, till the bloud stanch, and then to drop about it pitch of Burgundy, and wax mixt together*, or for want thereof, a little hard Marchants wax, and that will both heal it, and make the Pounce grow.

CHAP. 9.

Of bones broke, or out of joynt.

IF your Hawke have any bone broke or misplaced; you shall after you have set it, bath it with the oyle of *Mandrag* and *Swallowes*, mixt together, and then splent it, and in nine dayes it will be knit and have gotten strength.

CHAP. 10.

Of inward bruifings in Hawkes.

IF your Hawk either by stooping amongst trees, or by the incounter of some fowl, get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blacknes or bloudinesse of their mutes, you shall then annoiat her meat every time you feed her with *Sperma-Cæte*, till her mutes bee clear again, and let her meat be warm and bloody.

CHAP. 11.

Of killing of Lice.

IF your Hawk be troubled with lice, which is a general infirmity, and apparent, for you shall see them creep all over on the outside of her fethers, if she stand but

but in the ayr of the fire. You shall bath her all over in warm-water and pepper small beaten; but be sure that the water be not too hot; for that is dangerous, neither that it touch her eyes.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Rye in Hawkes.

THIS disease of the Rye in Hawkes proceedeth from two causes; *the one is cold and poze in the head, the other is foul and most uncleantly feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to seake and cleanse his hawkes beake and nares, but suffering the bloud and filthinesse of meat to sticke and cleave thereunto.* For indeed, the infirmity is nothing else but a stopping up of the nares: by meanes whereof, the Hawke not being able to cast and avoid the corruption of her head, it turns to putrification, and in short space kills the Hawk: and this disease is a great deale more incident to short winged Hawkes then to loug. The signs whereof are apparant by the stopping of the nares. the cure is, to let your Hawk tyer much upon sinewie and bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pinions of the wings of fowl, either being well lapt in a good handfull of Parsley and forcing her to strain hard in the tearing of the same, and with much diligence to cleanse and wash her beak cleawith water after her feeding especialy if her meat were warm and bloody.

The Cure.

CHAP. 13.

Of the Frounce.

THe Frounce is a cankerous ulcer in a *Hawkes* mouth, got by over-flying, or other inflammation proceeding from the in ward parts, foul & unclean food is also a great ingenderer of this disease. the signs are a sorenes in the *Hawkes* mouth, which sore will be fur'd and co-

ver'd over with white scurf, or such like filthines; also if the Ulcer be deep and ill, the *Hawke* will winde and turn her head awrie, making her beak stand upright: and the cure is to take *Allome*, and having beaten it to fine powder, mixe it with strong *Vine-vinegar*, till it be somewhat thick, *and then wash and rub the sore there, with till it be raw, and that the scurf be clean taken away.* Then take the juyce of *Lolljam*, and the juyce of *Radish*, and mixing it with Salt, annoint the sore therewith, and in few dayes it will cure it.

C H A P. 14.

Of the Rhume.

THe Rhume is a continuall running or dropping at the *Hawks* nares, proceeding from a generall cold, or else from over-flying, and then a sudden cold taken thereupon, it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption therein, and the signs are, the dropping before-said, and a generall heavinesse, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is, *to take the juyce of Beets, and squirt it oft into the Hawkes nares.* Then when you feed her, wash her meat in the juyce of *Broomewort*, and it will quickly purge, and set her sound.

C H A P. 15.

Of the Fornicas in Hawkes.

THe Fornicas in *Hawkes* is a hard horn growing upon the beake of a *Hawke*, ingendered by a poysonous and cankerous worm, which fretting the skin and render yellow welt between the head and the beake, occasioneth that hard horn or excreffion to grow and offend the bird: the sign is the apparant sight of the horn, and the cure is, *to take a little of a Bulls gall, and beating it with Aloes, annoint the Hawkes beake therewith morning*

ning

ning and evening, and it will in very few dayes take the horn away.

CHAP. 16.

Of the Fistula in Hawkes.

THe Fistula in *Hawkes* is a cankerous hollow ulcer in any part of a Hawkes body, as it is in mens, beasts, or any other creature: the signs are a continuall mattering, or running of the sore, and a thin sharp water like lie, which as it falls from the same will fret the sound parts as it goeth: the cure is with a fine small wyar, little stronger then a *virginal wyar*, and wrapt close about with a soft fleaved silk, & the point blunt and soft, to search the hollownes and crookednes of the vicer, which the pliantnesse of the wyar will easily do; and then having found out the bottome thereof, draw forth the wyar, and according to the bignesse of the Orifice, make a tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewise bend as the wyar did, and be within a very little as long as the ulcer is deep, for to tent it to the full length is ill, and will rather increase then diminish the Fistula, and therefore ever as the Fistula heales, you must take the tent shorter and shorter. But to the purpose, when you have made your tent fit, you shall first take strong *Allome water*, and with a small serindge squirt the sore three or four times therewith, for that will cleanse, dry, and scour every hollownesse in the vicer: then take the tent and annoint it with the juyce of the hearb *Roberte*, *vinegar*, and *Al. lome* mixt together, and it will dry up the sore.

The Cure.

CHAP. 17.

Of the privie evill in Hawkes.

THe privie evill in *Hawkes* is a secer heart sicknesse, procured either by over-flying, corrupt food, cold,

or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head, and countenance, evil ending of her meat, and foul black mutings. The cure is to take morning & evening a good piece of a warm Sheeps heart, and steeping it either in new Asses-milk or new Goats milk, or for want of both, the new milk of a red Cow, with the same to feed your *Hawk*, till you see her strength and lust recovered.

CHAP. 18.

Of wounds in Hawkes.

HAwks by the crosse encounters of fowls especially the Heron, by stooping amongst bushes, thorns, trees, and by divers such accidents; doe many times catch sore & most grievous wounds; the signs whereof are the outward apparence of the same. And the cure is, if they be long and deep, and in place that you may conveniently, first to stitch them up, and then to raise them up with a little ordinary *Balsamum*, and it is a present remedy. But if it be in such a place as you cannot come to fetch it up, you shal then onely take a little *lint* and dip it in the juice of the hearb called *Mousecare*, & apply it to the sore and it will short space heal it. But if it be in such a place as you can by no means bind any thing thereunto, you shal then onely annoint or bath the place with the aforesaid juyce, and it wil heal and dry up the same in very short time; the juyce of the green hearb called with us, *Englisb Tobacco*, will likewise do the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and cleansing, as hath been approved by divers of the best Faulconers of this kingdom, & other nations.

CHAP. 19.

Of the Appoplexie, or falling evil in Hawkes.

THe Appoplexy or falling evil of Hawks, is a certain vertigo or diziness in the brain, proceeding from the oppression of cold humours, which do for a certain space numb, & as it were mortifie the senses: the signs are a suddain turning up the Hawks head, and falling from her perch without bating, but onely with a generall trembling over all the body, and lying so, as it were in a trance a little space. shee presently recovereth, and riseth up again, but is sick and heavy many hours after. The cure therefore is to gather the hearb *Asterion* The Cure. when the Moon is in the VVain, and in the signe *Virgo*, and taking the juyce thereof to wash you Hawks meat therein, and so feed her, and it hath been found a most soveraign medicine.

CHAP. 20.

Of the purging of Hawkes.

THere is nothing more needfull to Hawks then purgatiōs & cleāsings; for they are much subject to fat & foulness of body inwardly, & their exercise being much and violent, if there be neglect, and that their glut be not taken away, it will breed sicknesse and death; therefore it is the part of every skilful Faulcōer to understand how, & when to purge his Hawk, which is generally ever before she be brought to flying: and the most usualllest season for the same, is before the beginning of *Autumne*; for commonly knowing Gentlemen will not fly at the Partridge till corn be from the ground: and if he prepare for the River early, he will likewise begin with that season: the best purgation then that you can give your Hawk is *Aloes Cicatrine* wrapt up in warme meat, the quantity of a French Pease,

pease, and so given the *Hawk* to eat ever the next morning after she hath flown at any train, or taken other exercise, whereby she might break or dissolve the grease within her.

CHAP. 21.

For a Hawk that cannot mute.

IF your *Hawk* cannot mute, as it is a common infirmity which happeneth unto them, you shall take the lean of pork, being newly kild, whilst it is warme, to the quantity of two Wall-nuts, and lapping a little *Aloes* therein, give it to the *Hawk* to eat, and it will presently help her. There be divers good Faulconers in this case, which will take the roots of *Selandine*, and having cleansed it, and cut it into little square pieces as big as pease, steep it in the oyl of *Roses*, and so make the *Hawk* swallow down three or four of them, and sure this is very good and wholesome, only it will make the *Hawk* exceeding sick for two or three hours after. Neither must the *Hawk* be in any weak state of body, when this latter medicine is given her. Also, you must observe to keepe your *Hawke* at those times exceeding warm, and much on your fist, and to feed her most with warm Birds, least otherwise you clung and dry up her intrals too much, which is both dangerous and mortall.

CHAP. 22.

The assured sign to know when a Hawk is sicke.

H*Awkes* are generally of such a stout, strong, and unyeelding nature, that they will many times cover & conceal their sicknesses so long til they be grown to that extremity, that no help of physicke, or other knowledge can avails for their safeties: for when the countenance, or decay of stomach, which are the ordinary

nary outward faces of infirmities appear, then commonly is the disease past remedy: therefore to prevent that evill, and to know sicknesse whilest it may be cured, you shall take your *Hawke*, and turning up her train, if you see that her tuell or fundament either swelleth or looketh red, or if her eys or nares likewise be of a fiery complexion, it is a most infallible signe that the *Hawk* is sick, and much out of temper.

CHAP. 23.

Of the Fever in Hawkes.

Hawkes are as much subject to Fevers, as any creatures whatsoever, and for the most part they proceed from over-flying, or other extraordinary heates, mixt with sudden colds, given them by the negligence of unskilfull Keepers; and the cure is, *to set her in a coole place, upon a pearch, wrapt about with her cloaths, & feed her oft with a little at a time of Chickens flesh steeped in water, wherein hath been soaked Cucumber seeds. But if you find by the stopping of her nares or head, that shee is offended more with cold then heat, then you shall set her in a warme place, and feed her with the bloody flesh of Pigeons, washt either in white wine, or in water, wherein hath been boyled either Sage, Marjoram, or Camomill.*

The cure.

CHAP. 23.

To help a Hawk that cannot digest her meat.

IF your *Hawk* be hard of digestion, and neither can turn it over, nor empty her panel, which is very often seen, you shall then take the heart of a Frog, and thrust it down into her throat, and pull it back againe by a thread fastned thereunto once or twice suddenly, and it will make her cast her gorge presently.

CHAP.

CHAP. 25.

Of the Gout in Hawkes.

Hawkes, especially those which are free and strong strikers, are infinitely subject to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting, and contracting of a Hawkes feet. The cure therof is, to take two or three drops of bloud from her thigh vein, a little above her knee, & then annoint her feet with the juyce of the hearb *Hollyhock*, and let all her pearch be annointed also with tallow, and the juyce of that hearb mixt together. Now, if this Disease (as oft it happeneth) be in a Hawkes wing, then you shal take two or three drops of bloud from the vein under her wing, and then annoint the pinions and inside thereof with *Vnguentum de Alihea* made very warme, which you may buy of every Apothecary.

CHAP. 26.

Of the staunching of bloud.

IT is a knowne experience amongst the best Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon shal but lose two or three drops of bloud, it is mortall, and the *Hawk* will die suddenly after; which to prevent, if the bloud proceed from any pounce, which is most ordinary, then upon the instant hurt, you shall take a little hard Merchants waxe, and drop it upon the soare, and it will presently stop it; if it be upon any other part of the *hawkes* body, you shall clap thereunto a little of the soft Down of a Hare, and it wil immediatly stanch it; and without these two things, a good Faulconer should never go, for they are to be used in a moment. And thus much of the Hawk, and her Diseases.

Of Bees.

CHAP. I.

Of the nature, ordering, and preservation of Bees.

OF all the Creatures which are behovefull for the use of man, there is none more necessary, wholefome, or more profitable then the Bee, nor any lesse troublesome, or lesse chargable. To speake then first of the nature of Bees, it is a creature gentle, loving, and familiar about the man, which hath the ordering of them, so he come neat, sweet, and cleanly amongst them: otherwise, if he have strong, and ill smelling favours about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully: they are exceeding industrious and much given to labour, they have a kind of government amongst themselves, *as it were a well-ordered common-wealth, every one obeying and following their King or Commander, whose voice* (if you lay your ear to the hive) *you shall distinguish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemn measure:* they delight to live amongst the sweetest hearbes and flowers that may be; especially, Fennel, and wall Gilly-flowers, and therefore their best dwellings are in Gardens: and in these Gardens, or neer adjoyning thereunto, would be divers Fruit trees growing, chiefly plum-trees, or peach-trees; in which, when they cast, they may knyt, without taking any far flight, or wandering to finde out their rest: thus Garden also would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattle may come therein, as well for overthrowing their *hives*, as also for offending them

The nature
of Bees.

them with all other ill favours. They are also very tender, and may by no means endure any cold : wherefore you must have a great respect to have their houses exceeding warme, close, and tight, both to keep out the frosts and snowes, as also the wet and rain ; which if it once enter into the Hive, it is a present destruction.

Of the Bee-Hive.

To speak then of the Bee-hive, you shall know there be divers opinions touching the same, according to the customes and natures of Countries ; for in the Champain Countries, where there is very little store of woods, they make their hives of long Rie-straw, the roudes being sowed together with Bryers ; *and these Hives are large and deep, and even proportioned like a Sugar-loaf, and crosse-bar'd within, with flat splints of wood, both above and under the midst part :* in other Champaine Countries where there wanteth Rye-straw, they make them of Wheat-straw, as in the West Countries, *and these Hives are of a good compasse, but very low and flat, which is naught, for a Hive is better for his largenesse, and keepeth out rain best when it is sharpest.* In the Wood-Countries they make them of cloven hassels, watteld about, broad splints of Ash, and so formed, as before I said, like a *Sugar-loafe*.

And these *hives* are of all other the best, so they bee large and smooth within, for the straw hive is subject to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner then they, yet you must be governed by your ability, and such things as the soyl affords.

Of the trimming of the Hive.

Now for the *wood-hive* which is the best, you shall thus trim and prepare it for your Bees : you shall first make a stiffe mortar of Lime and Cow-dung, mixed together ; and then having crosse-barred the Hive within, daube the outside of the Hive with the mortar, at least

least three inches thick, down close unto the stone, so that the least ayre may not come in: then taking a Rye-sheafe, or Wheat-sheafe, or two that is balted, and not thrashed, and chusing out the longest Straws, bind the ears together in one lump, put it over the Hive, and so as it were thatch it all over, and fix it close to the Hive with an old hoop, or garth, and this will keepe the Hive inwardly as warm as may be: also, before you lodge any Bee in your Hive, you shall perfume it with *Iuniper*, and rub it all within with *Fennel*, *Isope*, and *Time-flowers* and also the stone upon which the Hive shall stand.

Now for the placing of your Hives, you shall take three long thick stakes, cut smooth and plain upon the heads, and drive them into the earth triangular wise, so that they may be about two foot above the ground: then lay over them a broad smooth paving stone, which may extend every way over the stakes above halfe a foot: and upon the stone set your Hive, being lesse in compasse then the stone by more then six inches every way; and see the door of your Hive stand directly upon the rising of the Morning Sun, inclining a little unto the Southward: and be sure to have your Hives well sheltred from the North-winds, and generally from all tempestuous weather: for which purpose if you have sheads to draw over them in the winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hives in orderly rows one before another, keeping cleane Allies between them every way, so as you may walke and view each by it self severally.

The placing
of Hives.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the year, according to the strength and goodnesse of the flock, or the warmth of the weather. The usuall time for casting, is from the beginning of *May*, till the

middle of *Iuly*: and in all that time you must have a vigilant eye, or else some servant to watch their rising, least they fly away, and knit in some obscure place far from your knowledge: yet if you please, you may know which Hives are ready to cast a night before they do cast, by laying your ear after the Sun-set to the Hive, and if you hear the Master-Bee above all the rest, in a higher and more solemn note, or if you see them lie forth upon the stone, and cannot get into the Hive, then be sure that stock will cast within few hours after.

As soon as you can perceive the Swarm to rise, and are got up into the ayre (which will commonly be in the height and heat of the Sun) you shall take a brasse Bason, Pan or Candlestick, and making a tinkling noise there-upon, and they are so delighted with musick, that by the sound thereof they will presently knit upon some branch or bough of a tree. Then when they are all upon one cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hive well drest, and rub'd with Honey and Fennel, and shake them all into the Hive; then having spread a fair sheet upon the ground, set the Hive thereon, and cover it all clean over close with the sheet, and so let it stand till after Sun set, at which time the Bees being gathered up to the top of the Hive (as their nature is) you shall set them upon the stone, having rub'd it well with Fennel, and then daube it close round about with Lime & Dung mixt together, and onely leave them a dore or two to issue out and in at. There be some Stockes which will cast twice or thrice, and four times in a year, but it is not so good, for it will weaken the stock too much; therefore to keepe your stocks in strength and goodnesse, it is good not to suffer any to cast above twice at the most.

Again, you shall with pieces of Brick, or other smooth stones,

stones, raise the stock in the night three or foure inches above the stone, and then daube it close again, and the Bees finding house-room will fall to work within, and not cast at all ; and then will their Stock be worth two others : and in the same manner, if you had the yeare before any small Swarms, which are likely to cast this yeer, or if you have any early Swarms this yeer, which are likely to cast at the latter end of the yeer : both which are often found to be the destruction of the Stocks : in either of these cases, you shall enlarge the Hive, as it is before said, by raising it up from the stone, and it will not only keep them from casting, but make the Stock better, & of much more profit, for that Hive which is of the most weight, is of the best price.

Now when you have mark't out those old Stocks which you intend to sell (*for the oldest is fittest for that purpose*) you shall know that the best time to take them is at *Michaelmas*, before any frosts hinder their labour: and you shall take them ever from the stone in the dark of night, when the ayr is cold, and either drowne them in water, or smother them with Fusbals ; for to chase them from their Hives as some do, is naught, because all such Bees as are thus frightened from their Hives, doe turn robbers, and spoyle other Stocks, because that time of the yeer will not suffer them to labour and get their own livings.

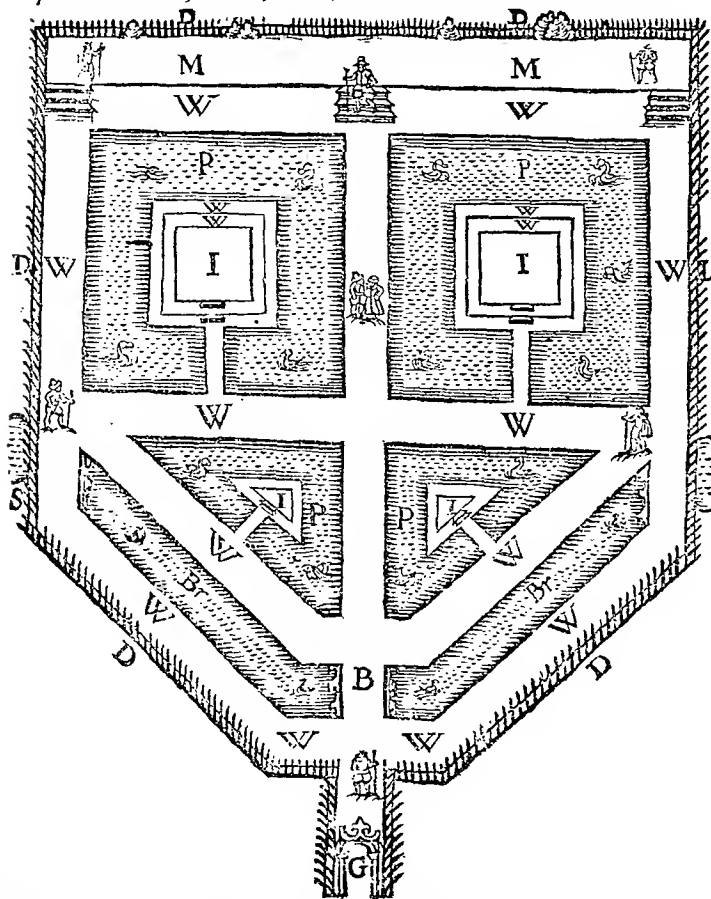
Of selling
Hives.

Now if you have any weak Swarms which comming late in the yeer cannot gather sufficient of Winter provision ; in this case, you shall feed such Stocks by daily smearing the stone before the place of their going in and out, with *honey* and *Rose-water* mixt together, and so you shall continue to do all the strength of winter, till the warmth of the Spring, and the Sun-shine bring forth

forth of flowers for them to labour upon. You shall continually look that no Mice, Dares, and such like vermine breed about Hives, for they are poysonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hives.

Now lastly, if any of your stocks happen to dye in the Winter (*as amongst many, some must quail*) you shall not by any means stir the stock, but let it remain till the Spring, that you see your Bees begin to grow busie; then take up the dead Stock, and trim it clean from all filth, but by no means stir or crush any of the Combs: then dash the Combs, and besprinkle them, and besmear all the inside of the Hive with Honey, Rose-water, and the juyce of Fennell mixt together, and daube also the stone therewith. Also then set down the Hive again, and daube it as if it had never been stirred, and be well assured, that the first Swarm which shall rise, either of your own, or of any Neighbour of yours within the compasse of a mile, it will knit in no place, but within that Hive, and such a stock will be worth five others, because they find half their worke finisht at their first entrance into the Hive, and this hath beene many times approved by those of the most approved experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature.

A Platforme for Ponds, which the Printer hath added to this ensuing discourse, for the better satisfaction and delight of such as having a convenient plat of ground for the same purpose, shall be desirous to make any Ponds for the increase and store of Fish.



G. The Gate.

D. The ditch & quickset hedge.

W. The Walkes.

B. The Bridge.

Br. The Bridge.

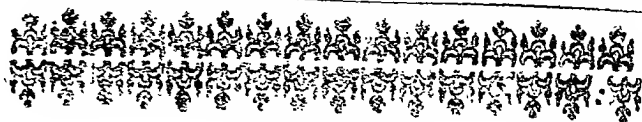
P. The Ponds.

I. The Peniles.

M. The Mount.

S. The Spring head.

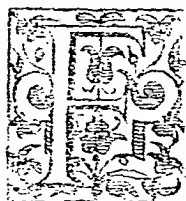
The Walkes about the Ponds may be planted with Fruit trees or VVillowes.



Of Fishing.

CHAP. I.

*Of Fishing in generall, and first of the making
of the Fish-pond.*



Orasmuch as great Rivers do generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of severall Mannors, and that it is onely the Fish pond which belongeth to private persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the generall profit, here treat of Fish-ponds. And first touching making of them, you shall understand that the grounds most fit to be cast into Fish-ponds, are those which are either marish, boggy, or full of Springs, and indeed most unfit either for grazing, or any other use of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of clear springs will yeeld the best water: that which is marish will feed Fish best, and that which is boggy, will defend the Fish from stealing.

Having then such a piece of waste ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fish-pond: you shall first by small trenches, draw all the springs or moyst veines into one place, and so draine the rest of the ground, and then having markt out that part which you mean to make the head of your pond, which although it be the lowest

lowest part in the true leuell of the ground, yet you must make it the highest in the eye; you shall first cut the trench of your flood-gate, so as the water may have a swift fall, when you mean at any time to let it out; and then on each side of the trench drive in great stakes of sixe foot in length, and sixe inches square, of Oke, Ashe, or Elme, but Elme is the best: and these you must drive in rowes within foure foot one of another, at least four foot into the earth, as broad and as farre off each side the Floodgate as you intend the head of your Pond shall goe: then beginne to digge your pond of such compasse as your ground will conveniently give leave, and all the earth you digge out of the Pond, you shall carry and throw amongst the stakes, and with strong rammers, ramme the earth hard between them, till you have covered all the stakes; then drive in as many more new stakes besides the heads of the first, and then ramme more earth over and above them also; & thus do, with stakes above stakes, til you have brought the head sides to such a convenient height as is fitting. And in all this worke have an especiall care, that you make the inside of your banks so smooth, even, and strong, that no current of the water may wear the earth from the stakes.

You shall digge your Fish-pond not above eight foot deep, and so as it may carry not above sixe foot water.

You shall pave all the bottom and banks of the Pond with large sods of Flot-grasse, which naturally growes under water, for it is a great feeder of Fish: and you shall lay them very close together and pinne them down first with small stakes and windings. You shall upon one side of the Pond, in the bottome, stake

fast divers Ravens or Faggots of brush wood, wherein your fish shall cast their spawne, for that will defend it from destruction; & at another place you shall lay sods upon sods, with the grasse sides together, in the bottom of the pond, for that will nourish and breed Eeles; and if you stick sharp stakes likewise by every side of the Pond, that will keep theeves from robbing them. When you have thus made your ponds, and have let in the water, you shall then store them. Carpe, Breame and Tench by themselves, and Pike, Pearch, Eele, and Tench by themselves: for the Tench being the fishes phyition is seldome devoured: also in all ponds you shall put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menow; for they are both food for the greater fishes, and also not uncommonly in any good mans dish.

You shall to every melter put three Spawners, and some put five, and in three years the increase will be great. but in five hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their storings.

CHAP. II.

*Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets.
or otherwise.*

IF you wil take fish with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Salarmoniack* a quarter of an ounce, of young *Chives* as much, and as much of a Calves Kell, and beat them in a mortar until it be all one substance, and then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any corner of the Pond, and it wil draw thither all the Carpe, Breame, Chevin, or Barbell, that are within the water, then cast your shove-net beyond them, and you shall take choice at your pleasure. If you will take Roch, Dace, or any smal kind of Fish, take Wine Lees, and mixe it with Oyl, and hang it in a chimney corner till it be dry or
looks

look black, and then putting it into the water, they will come so abundantly to it that you may take them with your hand. If you will take Trout, or Grailing, take two pound of wheat bran, half so much of white Pease, and mixing them with strong Brine, beat it till it come to a perfect paste: then put pellets thereof into any corner of the water, and they will resort thither, so as you may cast your net about them at your pleasure. But if you will take either Pearch or Pike, you shall take some of a Beasts Liver, black Snails, yellow Butterflies, Hogs bloud, and Opoponax, beat them altogether, and having made a paste thereof, put it into the water, and be assured that as many as are within forty paces thereof will presently come thither, and you may take them at your pleasure.

Lastly, if you take eight drams of Cock-stones, and twice so much of the Kernels of Pynaple trees burnt, and beat them well together, and make round balls thereof, and put it into the water, either fresh or salt, any Salmon or great Fish will presently resort thither, you may take them either with net or otherwise.

Also, it is a most approved experiment, that if you take bottles made of Hay, and green Oziers, or willow mixt together, and sink them downe in the midst of your Pond, or by the bank sides, and so let them rest two or three days, having a cord so fastned unto them that you may twitch them upon land at your pleasure: and believe it, all the good Eeles which are in the pond wil come into those Bottles: & you shal take them most abundantly: and if you please to bait those Bottles, by binding up Sheep guts, or other garbage of Beasts within them, the Eeles will come sooner, and you may

may draw them oftner, and with better assurance: there be other wayes besides these to take Eeles, as with Weels, with the Eele-spear, or with bobbing for them with great wormes; but they are so generally knowne and practised, and so much interiour to this already shewed, that I hold it a needlesse and vaine labour to trouble your ears with the repetition of the same; and the rather, sith in this work I have laboured only to declare the secrets of every knowledge, and not to run in to any large circumstance of those things which are most common and familiar to all men. And thus much of Fish and Fish-Ponds, and their generall knowledge.

Now as touching the Angle, and the secrets there-to belonging, you shall find it at large handled in the next Book, called *Countrie*

Contentments.

F I N I S.

